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VOL XX NO 179 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ANSARI APPLIES TO INTERVIEW MAHATMA

TO SEE GANDHIJI PRIOR TO EUROPEAN TOUR

Application To Authorities

NEW DELHI, July 26.

It is understood that Dr. Ansari is sailing for Europe from Bombay on the 7th August. He leaves Delhi on the 1st August.

It is further understood that he has applied for an interview with Mahatma Gandhi prior to his departure. He left last night for Mussooree for a week's rest.—A. P.

Deportation And After

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN RECEIVES ROUSING RECEPTION FROM PATHANS ON HIS RETURN TO CITY

A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan Thekedar, a prominent Pathan leader of Bombay, who returned from Peshawar on Tuesday morning after a period of full two years.

It will be recalled that Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan and his son Hazrat Gul, were deported from Bombay in June 1930, in the early days of the first Civil Disobedience movement by an order of the Police Commissioner. The order required them to leave the City immediately, and not to return for a period of two years without the permission of the Police Chief.

Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan and his son had taken a prominent part in the national movement, and as a result of their efforts, a large number of Pathans joined the movement. They were given a hearty send-off when they had to leave the City under police escort after a short notice of a few hours. The Khan has returned after passing full two years outside the City-limits.

Several friends of the Pathan-leader received him at the Bombay Central Station on his arrival He was profusely garlanded and brought to his old residence in Imambara. Residents of this locality also accorded a similar reception to the Khan.

"GOVERNMENT'S UNWARRANTED SUSPICIONS"

CALCUTTA, July 26.

After a full dress debate lasting for two hours, the Calcutta Corporation at its resumed meeting this evening adopted by 40 votes to 23 congressite motion referring the matter to a committee of seven to draft a reply. Resolution further characterised Government letter as disclosing "Unwarranted suspicion on the part of Government against bona fides of the Corporation to the city" and betraying a "lack of appreciation of the achievements of the Corporation in that spreading primary education in direction." Mr. C. C. Biswas' amendment was lost by 40 votes to 25.—A. P.

B. J. Desai Taken To Nasik Jail

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the well-known Advocate of Bombay, who was arrested on Monday, under the Special Powers Ordinance and lodged at the Arthur Road Jail, has been removed to the Nasik Jail.

Sir A Chatterjee's New Job

OTTAWA, July 26.

Sir Atul Chatterjee has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Economic Co-operation.—Reuter.

Bajpai Dead

NEW DELHI, July 27.

Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Director of the Information Bureau, Government of India (Home Department) died at the Hindu Rao Hospital at 11-15 p.m.

Mr. Bajpai was brought to hospital by car from Simla in a critical condition this evening.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

Another attempt to raid the "Swaraj Bhavan," by Congressites was foiled this evening by the police. About 64 volunteers, started from the City in a procession for Swaraj Bhavan, but were stopped by the police near the Suraj Kund Railway viaduct, about two miles from Swaraj Bhavan. About 16 men were arrested and the rest gradually pushed back towards the Kotwali and dispersed. Their leader was removed from the procession first and detained in the Police Lines, and after the dispersal of the procession, taken to her residence where she was released.—A.P.

COLDSTREAM MURDER.

PESHAWAR, July 26.

Abdul Rashid (24), the alleged assailant of Captain Coldstream, Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, was produced in the Court of Captain Abdul Rahim Khan, City Magistrate, to-day, after the examination of ten prosecution witnesses the accused was committed to the Sessions for trial on charges under Section 302, I.P.C. and Section 19, Arms Act.

The accused in his statement made confession regarding the murder.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WIN EASILY

Scotland Unable To Withstand Cut-up Wicket

GOOD BOWLING BY NAIDU

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 26.

All-India won their match against Scotland which commenced on Saturday at Dundee by 200 runs. Following were the final scores:—

All-India 146 and 245. Scotland 81 and 110.

There was rain last night but to-day weather was brilliantly fine. The wicket was dry but was badly cut up when Scotland continued their second innings against the All-India team. Simpson, overnight's not out batsman was dismissed for a single, Palia holding him off Naidu. The same bowler disposed of next wicket also. Palia again bringing off a catch which disposed of Melville for 8.

Mactavish was the next man out Godambe holding him for 31 off Palia. Naidu claimed his third victim for the day in Spowart when he had put on a single. Anderson was run out for four. Baxter fell to a catch by Navle off Lallsingh when he had scored a brace of runs. Scotland's second innings thus terminated for 110. Farquhar remaining not out with six.

Scores:—

SCOTLAND SECOND INNINGS.

Kerr l.b.w. b Nissar	22
Alexander, b Nissar	4
Jones, b Nissar	10
Nicholson, b Naidu	18
Simpson c Palia, b Naidu	1
Melville c Palia b Naidu	3
Mactabish c Godambe, b Palia	31
Spowart b Naidu	1
Anderson, run out	4
Baxter c Navle, b Lallsingh	2
Farquhar, not out	6
Extras	3
Total	110

Bowling analysis:—Nissar 3 for 21; Jehangir Khan 0 for 4; Ghulam Mahomed 0 for 17; Palia 1 for 14; Naidu 4 for 23; Lallsingh 1 for 9; Naoomal 0 for 6; Wazir Ali 0 for 9; Colah 0 for 4.

COUNTY CRICKET

Rain Interferes With Play Throughout Country

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 26.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:

SURREY VERSUS KENT: Match ended in draw. Surrey 231 Kent 158 for 5.

GLAMORGAN VERSUS SOMERSET: Glamorgan won by an innings and 159 runs. Glamorgan 281 Somerset 82 and following on 40 (Mercer 6 for 15).

There was no play to-day in the following matches:—

HAMPSHIRE VERSUS GLOUCESTERSHIRE : — Gloucestershire won on the first innings Hampshire 141. Gloucester 232 for 4.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VERSUS MIDDLESEX: Middlesex won on first innings. Northants 95 and 48 for 3 Middlesex 214.—Reuter.

STEWARDS' CUP

Long Odds Winner

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 26.

The Stewards' Cup run over six furlongs at Goodwood to-day resulted as follows:—

SONELOID	1
SLIPPER	2
POLAR BEAR	5

Twenty-one ran. Won by short-head; three-quarters of a length separate second and third.

Following were the starting prices: 33 to 1 against Soneloid; 100 to 7 against Slipper; 25 to 1 against Polar Bear.

Martial Law To Go

INTEREST CENTRES IN THE REICH ELECTION

LONDON, July 26.

Berlin.—With the raising of the Martial Law, interest now hinges on the result of the Reich election on the 31st July, which Von Papen optimistically states, there is "every reason to expect will be carried out peacefully."

Meanwhile, the military authority ceases, and executive authority is again in the hands of the Berlin Police. The raising of the state of emergency, however, does not affect the suppression of the various newspapers which have been suspended for short periods by General Von Rundstedt, the military commander of Berlin nor does it mean that the trial of Breuer, the Reichsbanner leader, who is accused of slandering the Reich Government or the trial of the three deposed police chiefs, will be dropped.

Last night, street clashes between the police and Communists resulted in a woman being killed whilst in encounters between the Nazi and the Communists at Cologne, one was killed and several were injured.—Reuter.

GIRL STOWAWAY'S ESCAPADES

Senorita Who Ran Away From School And Dressed Herself As Boy

DAUGHTER OF FORMER SAN SALVADOR PRESIDENT

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 26.

Lisbon.—The escapade of an 18-year old South American senorita who ran away from school in England and stowed away on a British schooner coming here has just come to light. The girl is Helena, daughter of Arturo Araujo, former President of San Salvador who fled from the Presidential Palace during the rebel bombardment last December. She made her away to St. Nazaire where she dressed herself as a boy. She boarded the three-masted schooner "Shoal Fisher" and was discovered by the Captain in the Bay of Biscay because she was sea-sick and had to leape her hiding place. The Lisbon authorities are looking after her.

SUICIDE OF PARSI TICKET COLLECTOR

Could Not Marry Girl Of His Choice

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Refusal of his father to give permission to marry the girl whom he loved, coupled with the shadow of unemployment looming ominously before him, is said to be the reason for a young Parsi Ticket Collector of the G.I.P. Railway to put an end to his life by throwing himself in front of an electrical local, which cut him into two.

Burjorji J. Sethna, a young Parsi of 23, had been working in the G.I.P. Railway as a ticket-collector, since the last two years. He had worked in almost all the stations in Bombay. He was latterly working at Kalyan, where he endeared himself to the Railway Staff with his ever-smiling face and bringing to book the "mawalies" of Kalyan, who used to travel without tickets and asked the ticket-collectors to take action against them, if they dared.

FATHER AGAINST THE MATCH.

Four months ago, Burjorji was transferred to Karjat. There he got friendly with a young Parsi girl and the friendship grew into love. Burjorji is said to have informed his father about his love with the Parsi girl and his desire to marry her. The father did not like the alliance and refused to give permission to young Burjorji to marry the girl.

A few days ago, he was transferred from Karjat to Thana, where he had been working since as a ticket-collector. The refusal of the father to marry the girl he loved, was worrying the young Parsi, and it told upon his health also. It is said that he did not shave for days together and grew a beard. His co-workers were surprised to see their ever-smiling friend gloomy and always moody. It further appears that once he told his father that if he would not be allowed to marry the girl he loved, he would commit suicide.

About a month ago in the midst of his worries, Burjorji had to appear for a Departmental Examination for which, owing to his worries, he was not prepared, and failed to pass it.

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL

On Monday afternoon, Burjorji got a notice from his Departmental Head that he would have to quit the service at the end of the month. On Monday night he was to be on duty at Thana at 12 at night.

SUICIDE.

Burjorji left his house at Dadar at about 10 on Monday night telling his people that he was going on duty and went to Bnadup instead of Thana. There he was seen sitting on a bench, by the porters in a thinking mood. After about fifteen minutes they saw the Parsi youth missing and on searching they found his body cut into two on the railway lines by the Local down train which passed just then.

POLICE INVESTIGATION

On receiving information, Sub-Inspectors N. R. Anklesaria and D. S. Chitre, of the G.I.P. Railway Police, on duty at Victoria Terminus hurried up to Bhandup. Mr. Jehangir Sethna, the father of the Parsi youth on receiving information accompanied the police to Bhandup. On reaching the station, the police found that the head of he man had been cut off from the body and the head had been thrown two yards away from the body. After making the necessary enquiries the police held an inquest over the body at Bhandup itself and brought the body to Byculla this morning and handed it over to the father and the waiting mother for the last funeral rites.

LETTER TO FIANCEE

It appears that Burjorji had written a registered letter on Monday to his fiancee the Parsee girl at Karjat. The contents of the letter are not known as the letter will be reaching the girl only to-day.

Burjorji was loved and admired by all the ticket collectors of the G.I.P. Railway. In his death they have lost a good companion and friend and they feel the loss very much.

Mr. Jehangir Sethna, the father of the Parsi youth has had thirty years service in the G.I.P. Railway and has worked as Station Master at Kurdwadi, Hutgi and other stations. He is at present working as a Guard of the G. I. P. Railway (Bombay Division) Burjorji was living with him at Dadar.

MEDICOS' STRIKE TO CONTINUE

MEDIATOR'S EFFORTS PROVE ABORTIVE

DEADLOCK OVER ASSURANCE "IN WRITING"

The hope that the strike of the students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College would end soon, has proved to be wrong, and the deadlock still continues. It is now six days since about 300 students of this College are on strike, and not a single student has attended any class in this period.

NO PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

It appears that there is no hope of a speedy termination of the deadlock, as the efforts for an amicable settlement of the dispute started by a prominent member of the medical profession, proved abortive on account of the insistence of the students on their demands being conceded "in writing."

MEDIATOR'S EFFORTS.

It appears that the representatives of the students interviewed the mediator on Tuesday, and acquainted him with their minimum demands. He expressed his readiness to negotiate and to get the demands accepted by the authorities, but was not prepared to get a written assurance from the latter to that effect. In fact, he refused to mediate, if either party insisted on reducing the decision to writing. The result is that the strike continues, and is likely to prolong for some time more.

STUDENTS FIRM.

The students are, however, firm in their attitude, and are not prepared to end the strike till their demands are accepted.

A meeting of the students will be held to-day to consider the situation, in view of the result of attempted mediation.

College Dean Explains

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, the acting Dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital has issued the following statement:—

As the strike of students in the G. S. M. College has received a certain amount of publicity in the Press, I am issuing the following statement of facts bearing on the subject.

On 15th March 1932, Mr. L. K. Upamanyu, a final year student of this College, was seen by Dr R. P. Ratnakar, one of the two Ophthalmic Surgeons at the K E. M. Hospital, walking along the Hospital corridor with very inflamed eyes. Dr. Ratnakar therefore stopped him, looked at his eyes and asked him why he was not undergoing proper treatment for what appeared to be serious condition. Mr. Upamanyu informed Dr. Ratnakar that he was getting his eyes washed by one of the house surgeons. Dr. Ratnakar, however, prevailed upon him to undergo adequate examination and treatment.

Mr. Upamanyu was, therefore, admitted on the same day as an out-patient to the K. E. M. Hospital; and as Dr. Ratnakar was convinced of the seriousness of the case, he got him admitted as an in-patient to the Ophthalmic Wards on the 21st of March 1932. Mr. Upamanyu was discharged from the Hospital on the 2nd June 1932 and continued to receive out-patient treatment till he was readmitted on the 9th of July 132 for a recurrence of the disease in the right eye.

During his stay in the Hospital, he was regularly attended to by Dr. Ratnakar and on the days on which the latter was not expected to attend he had requested his colleagues, Dr. Mody, to attend to the student.

LOSS OF ONE EYE

The serious nature of the ma-

(Continued on page 7).

Students State Their Case

The students' committee of the S. G. S. M. College has issued the following reply to the Dean's statement published in the "Evening News" yesterday:

(1) The preamble of the statement is on its face a counter-effect of publicity of the affair of of S. G. S. M. College students strike. It appears that this statement would not have been issued had there been no strike and the consequent publicity.

(2) Between the 21st of March 1932 and 2nd June 1932 the first admitted long stay in the Hospital of Mr. L. K. Upamanyu no mention is made by the Dean in the second paragraph of his statement, of the loss of one eye of Mr. L. K. Upamanyu. A mention of the loss of the eye is made below, leaving it (we do not mean intentionally) unascertained as to when the eye was lost either before the 2nd June 1932 or after the 9th July 1932.

(3) The Dean says that if there had been any negligence the responsibility cannot lie with the nursing staff. With due deference to the above view the committee asserts that without reference to the official status of a person, the negligence is to be attributed to the person himself and not to the departmental head.

ONLY A VERBAL ASSURANCE.

(4) A tale is coming out in the shape of previous and preliminary investigation unknown to everybody except the authorities in question. This is in keeping with the treatment which students on strike have received even after the strike. A blank verbal statement that investigations in this matter are being carried on, was made to three students instead of two on the 18th July, whom the Dean incorrectly calls the representatives of students. The students' first general meeting was held after the above mentioned interview, wherein they elected

(Continued on page 7.)

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A 5181

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A 5292

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WANTED—ASSISTANT SECRETARY for Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Limited, Bombay No. 2. Must possess high class knowledge of English and Hindi, have experience of business and work in Commercial Associations. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and minimum pay wanted.

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EVENING COURSES IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

In response to Public Demand the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, has now instituted complete courses for Wireless Operators. Classes will commence on the 10th of August and will meet in the evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

Full particulars and prospectus can be had from the College Office. Only passed Matrics are admitted.

5296.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HAVRE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th July, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Ladding for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 657 OF 1930.

Re: ABDULHUSEIN LOOKMANJI BORAH and MAHOMEDBHAI ABDULHUSEIN BORAH, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing near Mahaluxmi Station and till carrying on business in partnership with Yahyabhai Abdulhusein at Bombay near Mahaluxmi Station, at Anand and at Karachi under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Lookmanji Ebrahimji and at Hamburg under the name style and firm of Messrs. Lukmanji Ebrahimji & Sons, at Calcutta in partnership with Yahyabhai Abdulhusein & Jabbirbhai Mahomedalli under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Lukmanji Ebrahimji, the 1st Debtor till lately also carrying on business alone at Singapore under the name style and firm of A. H. Lukmanji & Co., and now both unemployed: ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st November, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1932

H. A. VAKIL,
Ag: Insolvency Registrar.

5297

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona, the undersigned will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1932, at 8-30 a.m. sharp the sale will commence at No. 1, Old Transport Line and afterwards at King George War Hospital and lastly at the Office of C. R. E. and Barrack Master. Three buildings, Furniture, Electrical stores, Fans, Regulators, Switches, Bulbs, Batteries, Trellis work Stones and other stores too numerous to mention. Terms strictly cash.

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Sale at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1932 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. v/s. Fatmabai, widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARANDA TALUKA)

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situated at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh, Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda the detailed particulars of which lands are:—

Serial No.	Survey No	Entry No.	Area. A.G.
1	99	152	6- 2
2	100	153	5-35
3	101(A)	154	1-38
	101(B)		1-15
4	101	154	3-13
5	102	156	3-34
6	103	157	3-28
7	104	158	5-31
8	105	159	2- 1
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Lot No. II Property at Mauze Varud Taluka Sind Khed, Zilla Khandesh.

FIRSTLY:

Name of land	S. No.	Acre.	Guntha.
(1) Manache Dhing	85	15	32
(2) Ghindha Patiwala	351	10	0
(3) Teliwada	314/2	5	17

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mouze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

Name of land	S.No.	Acre	Guntha
(1) Deparalvala	36	5	29
(2) Onkare	42	7	19
(3) Satvales	49	5	37
(4) Chinda Bahikamawales	44	8	37
(5) Lilavwala	252	7	15
(6) Gandhalvvala	349	25	26

THIRDLY.

Land, situate at Mauze, Ajande Taluka, Sirpur District, West Khandesh in the registration Sub-District of Dhulia Khandesh part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 8-0.

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HOARE'S RETROGRADE POLICY

'Final Blow To Moderate Hopes'

Under the caption 'Going Backwards in India' the "New Statesman and Nation" writes in mail week:—

Mr. Churchill always blows the gaff. On the last occasion that Sir Samuel Hoare declared that his Indian policy was merely a continuation of that pursued by Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin, Mr. Churchill blandly tore away the disguise and congratulated Sir Samuel on his conversion to the policy of the firm hand. And so in this week's Indian debate Sir Samuel once again claimed that the policy of repression had successfully scotched the activities of Congress, announced that there was no reason to have any more of these tiresome conferences, and that his new Federal scheme could be imposed on India without more than a few discussions with individual Indians. Mr. Churchill was delighted. This meant he said that the future of India was once more a question for Parliament to decide: "It removes this question from the hateful area of a negotiated treaty like the Irish Treaty." It meant he said, that we in England must "take our own decision and extend to the people of India such further devolutions of power from this House as we think proper." That is what Sir Samuel's policy would involve if it could be carried through. His speech marks the end of three years' effort to make a constitution by agreement.

BELATED WISDOM.

In view of the opinions expressed at the Round Table Conference, it is not difficult to see why Sir Samuel Hoare now thinks it wiser not to resume the conference method. On some points, such as the question of abolishing the financial control from Whitehall, the Indian delegation, including the European representatives from India, were practically unanimous. Sir Samuel Hoare and the India Office, who are determined to retain that control, naturally prefer only to discuss the subject with hand-picked Indians and not to run the risk of a public declaration by a unanimous Indian delegation.

Sir Samuel's speech has at least clarified the Governments policy. There is to be no more nonsense about treating Indian as equals. They are back again in their position as inferiors whose advice may occasionally be asked, but who can claim no right to a voice in deciding their own constitution. In the whole of his speech the Secretary for India showed no trace of sympathy with the nationalist aspirations of Indians. He still regards Congress as a conspiracy to be suppressed by force. The rule of the Ordinances was, he explained, to be retained except in some unspecified districts where everything is reported to be quiet. What effect can such a speech have in India? Its reception in the Indian press has been exactly that which any informed observer would expect. Its most devastating result, however, is not that it must harden the attitude of the sympathisers with Congress, but that it will come as a final blow to the hopes of many moderate Indians who have been striving to believe in the sincerity of the British Government's declarations of goodwill even while their friends were being beaten in the street or imprisoned for their political opinions.

SAPRU'S WARNING

What, one wonders, does Sir Samuel expect to achieve by his policy? We do not for a moment doubt that the Indian Government is capable of forcibly repressing Congress for a long time to come. But an Indian Constitution means nothing unless it is accepted by the leaders of Indian opinion. The leaders are in gaol. When challenged Sir Samuel showed no signs of any intention of releasing Gandhi or any of his colleagues even for the purpose of discussion. If there are elections, as there must be, no one seriously doubts that Congress will carry far more weight in India than any other possible party. During the debate Miss Rathbone read a letter from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is one of the most distinguished of Indian Liberals, and who has never been suspected of sympathy with civil disobedience. "I am absolutely certain," he wrote, "that the sentiment of the people is decidedly anti-Government, and I have no doubt whatsoever that if Congress should decide to contest the election they will sweep the board nearly everywhere." If that were true before Sir Samuel's declaration—and Sir Tej is as good a judge as anyone alive—how much more true must it be now when Indians realise that the Ordinances are to continue and that the new Constitution is to be thrust upon them with or without their approval?

BOUND TO FAIL

The new Constitution will be introduced in an atmosphere calculated to blight a much healthier plant. It will necessarily seem to Indians an alien thing, even more suspect than the 1920 reforms. If Sir Samuel does not even propose to give an opportunity to the Federal Structure Sub-committee of the Round Table Conference to discuss and report on the all-important problem of the "safeguards", to whom in India does he look for support And if Ministers can be found—and there are always available some tame Indians even if no one has previously heard their names—they will have no substantial backing and they will be hampered in the attempt to work Provincial autonomy by the disastrous financial position into which most of the Provinces have been allowed to drift during the last few years.

NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

What chance of success will a new, supposedly popular Government have if it takes office at a time when all the social services are being cut down to the lowest conceivable point? Of all this Sir Samuel said nothing, nor did he even refer to the suggestion put forward in the Simon Report, that Great Britain might at least take some of the imperial expenses—part, for instance, of the year's cost of defence—from the shoulders of India. Such a promise would have been recognised by moderate opinion in India as an act of generosity, and the relief could have been given in a form which would have greatly improved our trading relations with India. Nor did Sir Samuel refer to the proposal put forward by a responsible section of Indian Civil Servants, who suggested that, if the Government of India were really going to be handed over to Indians in the not distant future, it was time to slacken the recruitment of British Civil Servants for India and to arrange for the gradual winding up the Indian Civil Service. No suggestion would have done so much to prove British sincerity or to conciliate moderate opinion in India. But Sir Samuel did not touch on these matters; he is apparently as willing to antagonise his friends in India as he is anxious to defeat his opponents. The result of allowing Sir Samuel his own way will shortly be that England will have no friends left in India.

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BRITISH MOTHERS AID NEGRESS

To Save Son From Death

LONDON, (By Mail).

Thousands of British mothers have responded to the appeal of Mrs. Ada Wright, the tragic negro mother who has journeyed thousands of miles to appeal for help in her fight for the life of her seventeen-year-old son, under sentence of death in America.

Letters are pouring in on her by every post. Many promise help in all sorts of ways.

Mrs. Wright is rushing from one meeting to another.

Her two boys, Ray, aged 14, and Andy, aged 17, were both sentenced to death for an alleged assault on two white girls on a train. Five other negro boys were also condemned to the electric chair, but Ray has since been reprieved.

Three times the date of the execution of Andy Wright has been announced; three times it has been postponed.

NEW DETERMINATION.

Ever since their arrest Mrs. Wright has had no rest. She has visited many countries in her fight for her sons' freedom.

"The world must know the truth," she said. "My boys are innocent.

"My visit to this country has given me a new determination. Everybody has treated me with kindness. I shall never forget."

During her stay in Britain (only ten days), Mrs. Wright has interviewed several M.P.s., who are to consider sending a deputation to the American Embassy.

GIRLISH LOOKS AT 100

Her Secret—She Wouldn't Marry

NOTTINGHAM, (By Mail.)

If Miss Mary Westmoreland cannot claim to be the oldest woman in England, she can certainly boast of being one of the few spinster centenarians.

With her clear blue eyes, Miss Westmoreland can still read without glasses and her one complaint is that she has to use a stick for walking. What is more, she can eat a hearty dinner with anyone. Neither pork nor savouries hold any terrors for her.

"And it's not cosmetics," she declared, when a visiter looked admiringly on her face, "None of those horrid pastes and powder for me."

Miss Westmoreland rather fancies that her having kept single all her life has drawn out her allotted span.

Like three of her sisters, she refused all offers of marriage, and was at work as a servant until she was 66 years old. Then she retired to Caythorpe and has lived in her cottage ever since.

A MUSLIM GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through your widely-read paper I want to give publicity to an old grievance of the Mussalmans in the hope that the Bombay Government and the Government of India will deal with it sympathetically.

The grievance is the general paucity of Muslims in public services. No doubt several Government resolutions have been issued in the past calling upon heads of departments to see that a fair representation of all the communities in the services is secured. But these resolutions become practically null and void when provincialism is taken into account. And this proves a great obstacle in the way of the Mussalmans getting their rightful place in the administration of the country.

In the Presidency town and the Bombay Presidency proper there are five great divisions of the Mussalmans, namely, Khojas, Memons, Bohras, Koknis and the Dekanis. Now it is a fact that the first three communities mostly consist of businessmen who do not care for Government jobs. And that is the reason why they are so poorly represented in public services. The number of Koknis and the Dekanis in these services is no doubt greater than that of the first three communities. In these circumstances there is no way but to give the jobs to outsiders, i.e., persons belonging to other provinces, with a view to bringing about a fair representation of the Mussalmans in public services. In the postal department, for instance, the rule of provincialism is very rigorously followed and poor Muslims are thus deprived of a chance of employment. No doubt preference should be given to educated Mussalmans of the Presidency, but when such Mussalmans may not be available, then the only course is to throw open those jobs which are meant for the Mussalmans, to their co-religionists of other provinces. In the cricket world the Mussalmans have been enjoying the concession of selecting their recruits for the Quadrangular matches on an all-India scale. Cannot the same thing be allowed in the case of public services only when of the Presidency are not available in sufficient numbers? If the Government of Bombay and the Government of India grant this concession to the Mussalmans, and issue orders to that effect a long-standing grievance of theirs will be easily redressed.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

Bombay, July 21.

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"HOARE HAS LEFT A LOOP-HOLE"

ANOTHER MEETING OF R. T. C, MAY BE CALLED

Writing on Sir Samuel Hoare's Speech on the future procedure with the constitutional problem of India a writer in the "Observer" of July 3, says:—

About the future procedure, Sir Samuel Hoare has left himself a loophole. "Discussions in the Consultative Committee may prove that matters will not be ripe for the formulation of definite proposals for the consideration of a Joint Select Committee without further consultation of a more formal character."

INDIANS NOT SATISFIED.

I suspect that this will be so. Broadly speaking, Mussulman opinion this week seems satisfied with the Secretary of State's outline programme; Hindu opinion is not, and increasingly talks of the need for a further plenary session of the Round Table Conference, or at last of the Federal Structure Committee, while the point is also made that the absolute pledge given that the central Legislature would be asked to provide a committee to sit with the Joint Committee of Parliament is, at present, being ignored.

RULING INDIA.

Complaint is made to me of a serious defect in Sir Samuel Hoare's Monday (June 27) speech, and of a note running through Mr. Churchill's utterances. If there is one point on which the British in India, the Mussulmans, the Hindus, and the Congress are all agreed it is that Whitehall and the House of Commons cannot satisfactorily govern India. Six thousand miles is too much. There is disagreement as to what the Government of India should be, but, at least all agreed it is that Whitehall it should be great and powerful. Yet Westminster is extraordinarily self-complacent and unimaginative about the position of the government of India. That Government has had a gaping wound in its back ever since Lord Curzon, in his final quarrel with Mr. Montagu, stigmatised it as a subordinate branch of the administration.

WHAT ABOUT THE VICEROY?

Sir Samuel Hoare rendered ill service when he announced in London last September that the Rupee would be linked to Sterling——on the same day as the Finance Member in Simla and had to reveal to the Indian Assembly that he was without information.

On Monday (June 27), the Secretary of State spoke throughout of the decisions of his self and His Majesty's Government. The Viceroy was not mentioned once, and it is natural to ask if India really is to have some measure of self-government, why the men on the spot should still have their subordinate position emphasised. In India, if Government is not great, it cannot be good.

Regarding the present position of Indian problem, the writer says:—

While Lady Maud Hoare was entertaining her guests at the India Office on Friday (July 1) afternoon, Mr. J.C.C. Davidson and his colleagues on the States Inquiry Committee went upstirs and signed their report. It left for India by air on Saturday morning, and its forthcoming publication will complete the trilogy projected by the Prime Minister at the concluding session of the Round Table Conference, and executed under the chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy (Federal Finance), Lord Lothian (Franchise), and Mr. J.C.C. Davidson (States Inquiry). Not very much else remains now to enable the draftsmen to get on with the one comprehensive Bill for the Government of India, which is expected to ripen with this year's autumn fruit, except that the Cabinet shall give its decision on the communal question, and that some as yet undiscovered genius shall show how the phrase "financial safeguards" is to be agreeably interpreted.

On this last point, Sir Samuel Hoare said that, "it might appropriately be the subject of informal discussions in London with a few individuals whose personal experience qualifies them to speak with authority." As regards the communal decision his words were that His Majesty's Government "hope they will be able to announce it some time during the present summer."

MOSLEM INSISTENCE.

There is a great deal of misconception about this projected communal decision. The letter of Seth Hadji Abdulla Haroon in the "Times") one of the Indian delegates to Ottawa, published on Friday should make it clear to those Conservative members who appear to regard the whole proposal as a trap set by Hindu seditionists. That it is the Mussulmans who are insisting on a decision. On the strength of the Government's undertaking to give one they have now again postponed their conference, which three months ago, at Lahore, was adjourned till the first week in July, in order to give the Government a chance to make up its mind.

It may well be true that the Government decision when it comes will satisfy nobody, but on the other hand those members of Parliament who are urging the Government (a) to govern, and (b) to stand by its friends, should realise that failure to accept responsibility for a communal settlement, which Hindus and Moslems admit they cannot effect themselves, would be universally regarded in India as a cowardly abdication, unworthy of the grand tradition of the Raj, and that those who would be most dismayed and distressed at such a lack of courage would be the law-abiding Musulman population.

IT MUST BE DONE.

Moreover, it is not generally understood that the decision now called for has nothing in common with the Prime Minister's offer made at the Round Table Conference to arbitrate if all parties would agree beforehand to accept his arbitration then and there. That offer may be described as bold or rash according to taste, but in any case it lapsed forever because though most were willing to bind themselves, all were not.

It was then hoped that a final effort could be made in India itself to produce an agreement. There has been no real effort, and there is no longer any hope, and we have now reached the stage when, after arbitration has been rejected and conciliation has failed, both sides ask for an imposed settlement, retaining, of course, their right to criticise it. Without a settlement of some kind there cannot be a Bill at all any more than there could have been a Montagu Act. The Prime Minister made it plain that if Indians failed to reach agreement Government was not prepared in the last resort to let that prevent it from proceeding with reforms on which it has set its heart, and therefore it would be forced to take its own decisions. That is the stage now reached, and that is not a revival of the proposal to arbitrate. India looks to the 'sircar' to settle the issue, as the only authority that can; and while both sides may criticise the settlement all but the Congress non-co-operators will, in practice, accept it.

The settlement in the Montagu Act was based on "the Lucknow Pact" between the Congress (then not a Separatist organisation) and the Muslim League in December, 1916. The settlement is now repudiated by both sides, and there is no substitute offered. The main issue concerns Bengal and the Punjab, where the Mussulmans demand statutory majorities in the councils in recognition of their population majorities.

INVIDIOUS TREATMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I should esteem it a very great favour if you would kindly find space in your widely read paper to publish the following few facts concerning the invidious treatment given to the employees of a firm which was a protege of Lord Inchcape.

Owing to trade depression and with a view to economy, it is admitted that drastic steps have been adopted by all and sundry. These drastic steps have been very necessary in most cases. Big firms or petty dealers, whosoever has experienced the world wide trade depression, have found it absolutely necessary to economise on all sides. In my experience of life, I have not yet met nor have I heard of anyone or any firm that has made flesh of one, fish of another in adopting drastic economic measures.

Heads of Government Departments, of influential firms, have contributed their quota—if not voluntarily, it has been made compulsorily. Economic measures have been made to apply to all and sundry without any difference of caste, colour or creed all over the world, one hears of heads of firms, clerical staff and menials sacrificing a portion of their income in the interest of economy but have you or any of your readers ever heard of the callous policy adopted by one of the late Lord Inchcape's protege, profit earning concern in the Persian Gulf. One has read with interest and perhaps a certain amount of satisfaction that his lordship was always most considerate in his treatment of his employees. That his policy throughout his brilliant career has been a most generous one is very evident in the standing monument of his great Indian firm, but he appears to have had very little time to watch the policy of—The Mesopotamia-Persia Corporation Ltd. He either had no time at all for the Persian Gulf or he allowed his protege a free hand, and the result has been that the powers that be have been espousing a policy of callous capitalism.

In the name of economy, all increments in salaries of clerical staff and mentals were stopped, wages cut down more than once without any regard to long or meritorious service and without any fixed percentage. When his lordship's firm in Calcutta was engaged in the erection of their beautiful structure in that city, it will be remembered that through the mouthpiece of the senior partner, all the staff were informed that in view of the heavy expenditure involved no increments would be made—this was intended for the Bengal element which fills that great office as well as the 'bosses' who ruled there. Again, when his lordship ordered stoppage of increments, he applied the rule all round. Once more, when he as it was stated, reluctantly adopted a decrease of 10 per cent. in the salaries of staff, he saw that everyone was accommodated in that ruling. All this confirms the fact that he sponsored a generous policy which affected all alike.

To go back to his protege in the Persian Gulf, the powers that be in adopting economic measures have completely failed to see that these measures should affect all alike, in that, although the clerical staff has bravely faced all the economic measures, the European element continue to receive their annual increments, the drastic reductions which have been effected in the salaries of the clerical staff have not been made applicable to Europeans.

I could fill up columns and columns of your paper but it would amount to impertinence on my part to abuse your kindness in allowing me this space. I, therefore, stop here hoping that this will attract the attention of some one who has any connection with the interests and policy of the late Lord Inchcape, so that these glaring instances of injustice may not be repeated—that the Directors of the Mesopotamia-Persia Corporation Ltd. may be made aware of the existence of public opinion which is and has always been against such invidious treatment of its employees. They are encouraged to demand justice when the rights of the labouring classes are being protected by the highest institutions of this civilised twentieth century.

If the Mesopotamia-Persia Corporation wish to avoid public condemnation let them come forward to justify the adoption of such a heartless policy.

Yours, etc.,
"Interested".

DEPRESSED CLASSES UNDER LOTHIAN FRANCHISE

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH IGNORE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS

(By MOHANLAL, MEMBER SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE SOCIETY LAHORE)

Since the advent of the Simon Commission, the Depressed Classes have been discovered by interested parties as occupying a strategic position in the Indian politics. Muslims, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the British Government all have been extremely solicitous for their welfare. The friendship of the first three with the untouchables has been cemented by the signing of the so-called Minority Pact in London which has been heralded as the "magna carta" of the minorities groaning under the oppression of the Hindu majority. Placed in such enviable company the Depressed Classes, especially that section of it which has pinned its faith on unsevering loyalty of the new comrades is always expecting even-handed justice from its dispensers in the New Era about to be ushered in the country.

DISILLUSIONED.

To such credulous souls the proposals of the Lothian Committee in so far as they relate to the enfranchisement of the Depressed Classes will come as a great surprise. If the franchise proposed by it for the untouchables is a forecaste of what is yet to come, the sooner they part company with the forces of reaction the better will it be for their future. The first task for the Committee to decide before the right of vote could be conferred on them, was to define the untouchables and thereafter to determine their population figures. Curiously enough on both these essentials it has expressed its inability to give a decisive answer.

WHAT IS THERE EXACT ESTIMATE?

It would have been a hereulean achievement if the Lothian Committee could have found one in the face of very confusing data placed at its disposal. As many as six authentic estimates about the numerical strength of the Depressed Classes were placed before its members. So thorough have been the statisticians to the Government of India that each estimate has differed from the other by lakhs and even crores. The Southborough Committee of 1919 which provided the basis of the present franchise estimated the numerical strength of the Depressed Classes at 42.2 millions while in 1917 Sir Henry Sharp had given their population figures as 31.5 millions. The estimate of the census commissioner 1921 about them was 43.3 millions which rose to 43.6 at the time of the Simon Commission without any census having taken place in the meantime. There has again been a fall in the blessed year of 1932. The estimate supplied to the Lothian Committee by the Provincial Governments is 37.45 millions while according to the provincial committees formed to assist it, the untouchables only number 18.62 millions, a difference of a little more than a half.

The not result, therefore of the Committee's researches in the domain of the Depressed Classes has been that the Government of Bengal states that "the list of castes to be included in the Depressed Classes was "under revision" (vide Franchise Committee report page 117). And there is so much confusion about their numbers in the United Provinces and the Punjab that their Local Governments have been instructed to further clearify the question. The Lothian Committee has accepted the estimates of remaining provinces because there was little difference of opinion about them. But if that is to be transfer of political power to the people on communal basis there is bound to be a premium on untouchability (as there is already a scramble among lower castes to be included in the category of Depressed Classes). It is extremely doubtful whether under altered conditions these estimates will be able to stand the test of closer scruitiny.

INCONCLUSIVE

As about the number of the Depressed Classes, so regarding the possibilities of their enfranchisement the Lothian Committee is equally indeterminate. "It attaches the highest importance that they should have the means of expressing their needs and opinions in the new councils" (vide report para 301). But this is only a pious wish on the part of the Committee. For in very next paragraph of their report there is the significant admission that "it is certain that they will not on the general franchise qualification secure admission to the electoral rolls in numbers proportionate to their population." Thus the Depressed Classes gain very little by way of voting strength if the general franchise qualifications as recommended by the Lothian Committee are to stand.

PACIFYING THE VOCAL SECTION.

But the vocal section of the Depressed Classes which has been clamouring for political power must be somehow pacified. This has led the committee to recommend that some form of differential franchise should be devised whereby the levelling of the Depressed Classes vote may be possible as compared with other communities enfranchised. For this it has hit upon some ridiculous devices which are only an escape from ideal solution for all franchise complications, i.e., universal adult suffrage.

It has been suggested that all village servants should be enfranchised in Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as a very large majority of them belong to the Depressed Classes as these parts. But this proposal cuts at the very root of having an equality of franchise for all the Depressed Classes. Why make an invidious distinction between a village servant and an ordinary servant both untouchables, of equal status and residing in the same village. Again why not enfranchise the entire dependent section of the village population when short of untouchability, there is not much to choose between its touchable and untouchable sections? On these pertinent questions the Lothian Committee is discreetly silent.

INEPT SUGGESTION.

Then it has been proposed that bare literacy qualification should entitle an untouchable to vote. This clearly places a premium on untouchability whereas it should rightly be on literacy, as a method of liquidating illiteracy. It appears that the Lothian Committee was not anxious about the latter. There seems no earthly reason for giving the literate untouchables the right of vote while withholding the same from the touchables literates. But even if this be conceded, it cannot materially add to their voting strength which the Committee has fixed at ten per cent of the population. The other suggestions viz, the household limit scheme, the two vote system, enfranchising the wives of the Depressed Classes and the lowering of the standard of property qualification need not be considered here as they have been ruled out by the Committee as administratively or otherwise impractical.

The sum total of gain from the point of view of voting strength to the Depressed Classes from the labour of the Lothian Committee is, therefore, almost negligible. And it cannot have been otherwise when the effort of the committee all along has been to fit square things in round holes. Property or taxable capacity as a basis of franchise and enfranchisement of the Depressed Classes owing to property and paying no taxes are self-contradictory proposals. Yet that is what the Lothian Committee has laboured to achieve with little chance of success.

IGNORING FUNDAMENTAL FACT.

The committee has likewise ignored the fundamental fact that the Depressed Classes are not one religious entity that their definition or calculation will present little difficulty to the constitutional Pandits engaged in framing a Swaraj constitution for India. There are so many nice everlapping shades about the degrees and extent of untouchability in Hinduism that its definition has baffled all attempts. Whatever class unity for political purposes one finds among the Depressed Classes, it is mostly superficial and artificially patched up. There is as much clash of interest in the religious and social sphere between the different castes of the untouchables as between the higher and lower castes.

THE WAY OUT.

The only way out of the 'impasse' is adult suffrage which can give a bread based franchise to the Depressed Classes strong enough to influence the political destenies of the country. But that too can then achive its purpose when they are organised not as Depressed Classes but as artizens, tenants, field labourers and farm servants representing definite economic functions in society. As at present situated they lack the cohesion always needed for an effective political action. Nor there are any prospects of their securing it in the near future, so cut adrift they are one from the other in social life customs and manners. The sooner the leaders of the Depressed Classes realise these basic facts the better will it be for their healthy political growth. They should also know it for certain that the forces of reaction with which some of them are at present allied will never concede them adult suffrage. For this they must join hands with pople of broad outlook who are struggling to establish a democratic Swaraj in the country.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 9, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 24, 1301
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 22, 1351
Sunris—6h. 14m.
Sunset—7h. 16m.
Hightide—7.22, 19.28
Lowtide—0.06, 12.22
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 10m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 28

Improvement Trust Board, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: R.A. vs. Irish Fusiliers, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Dinner to Sir Hormazdyar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 29

S.S. "Malwa" with English mails of July 14, due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards vs. B.B. and C.I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 30

S.S. "Rajputana" with homeward mails sails at 1 a.m.
Harwood League: 14th Fd. Bde. vs. R.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Miracle Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"Are'nt We All". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Sarah and Son". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Phantom of Paris". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Private Lives". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Men in Her Life". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kohens and Kellys in Africa". Daily at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p. m.
GLOBE—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 3-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Zinda Lash" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Murder on the Roof". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee on Thursday at 4 p. m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 noon Selection of gramophone records; 7 p.m. light music by Behram Khan.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th August.

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL:—An At Home will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday (28th inst.) at 5 p.m. when Prof. R.H. Dastur M.Sc. F.L.S. will lecture on "How Mankind May be Improved," and will demonstrate with lantern slides.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Yamagata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant instead of 27th as previously notified.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Adams" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN D. WARD:—In the event of there being no heavy rain the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of D Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday (28th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LABOUR LEADERS ON TRIAL

C. I. D. Inspector And Shorthand Writer In Witness-Box

MASCARENHAS' PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Prosecution witnesses were cross-examined when the hearing of the case in which Mr. Charles Mascarenhas the young Labour leader stood charged under Sections 124 A. and 153 A. I. P. C. was resumed this evening before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Chowdhari of the C. I. D cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari who appeared for the accused stated that the accused's speech was an attack on Government, Capitalists and Zemindars.

Mr. Gadkari:—Were the members of the audience as intelligent as you.

Mr. Chowdhari:—Some of them were adversely affected by the speech.

Mr. Gadkari:—Answer the question. Were they as intelligent as you.

Witness:—I can't say.

SHORT HAND WRITER CROSS EXAMINED

The short hand reporter who took down notes of the accused's speech was then cross-examined.

Mr. Gadkari:—I believe you do commit mistakes in taking down notes?

Witness:—Whatever I hear, I take down.

Mr. Gadkari:—But you are not infallible.

Witness:—No I am not. Mr. Gadkari:—Do you commit mistakes in understanding.

Witness:—I was busy with my pencil and note book.

Mr. Z. A. Barni of the Oriental Translator's Office was then cross-examined.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he supported the independence resolution on the "May Day". The short-hand reporter he said, had not given a correct report of his speech.

"CONDEMNED THE CONGRESS"

He spoke about the joint exploitation of the Labouring class by the imperialists and the capitalists. By imperialism he did not mean the Government. He condemned the methods of the Congress and the terrorists, and urged those present for the formation of Trade Unions.

CASE AGAINST ABDUL MAJID

The case against Mr. Abdul Majid on similar charges was then taken up. The witnesses on being cross-examined, accused put in a written statement pleading not guilty.

His speech he stated was an exhortation to the workers to be united. He advocated the destruction of capitalists, which he thought was not illegal.

The cases were then postponed.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES:—In our Saturday's issue, a report of the Gokaldas Tejpal Charities for 1930 is published. Attention should be drawn to a couple of typographical errors that have crept therein. The figure of the total grant received both from the Government and the Municipality during the year should be Rs. 4,716, not 3,716. The figure for the Provident Fund of the G.T. High School, Cutch-Mandvi, should be Rs. 7,100 and not Rs. 71,000.

It should also be stated that the Charities have under their management and control four Gujerati schools in Cutch Abdasa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Dollar Steamship Lines Inc. s.s "President Adams" will arrive here on the 28th instant at 1 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 1 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday at the 29th inst. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles New York and Boston.

Magistrate's Tribute To Police Officer

HOW HE FOILED MURDEROUS ATTACK

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"I place on record the fact that but for the present of Sergeant Wilkinson (of the Maharbouri Police) the complainant might have been seriously injured. Sergeant Wilkinson's action is commendable and his galantry is in the best tradition of the Bombay City Police."

Thus remarked Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Additional Magistrate in charge of rioting cases, in sentencing to-day Ahmed Ebrahim (29) on a charge of attempting to cause hurt with a knife under Section 324 I.P.C. read with 511, to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for breach of Police Commissioner's order. The sentences are to run concurrently.

SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

Sergeant Wilkinson, giving evidence, stated that on the evening of June 7 he was coming in a lorry from Kalbadevi Road. When he reached the junction of Kika Street and Kalbadevi Road, he noticed a Muslim raising his knife to stab a Hindu in front of him. Witness jumped out of the lorry and on approaching the accused dealt a lathi blow on his head. Accused thereupon tried to bolt. Witness chased him, whereupon accused suddenly stopped, stooped down and stretched out his leg tripping up the witness, who received abrasions as a result of the fall. Witness jumped up and pursued the accused and eventually arrested him some 300 yards away in front of the Pydhonie Police Station. Witness then took the accused to Null Bazaar Chowki and handed him over to a police officer of the Maharbouri Police Station.

A DISCREPANCY.

Proceeding witness stated that he returned to the scene of offence and made enquiries into the matter. One Popatlal Mavji came forward and said that he was shown the knife by the accused.

Popatlal Mavji, a contractor, corroborated the evidence of the Sergeant in material particulars. There was a discrepancy about the place of arrest, complainant saying that the accused was arrested a few yards from the scene of the alleged offence.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, remarked that the accused was on the point of stabbing the complainant. His (accused's) arm was outstretched with an open knife for that purpose when Sergeant Wilkinson dashed down upon the accused and struck him on the head with his stick, thereby preventing the knife from reaching its intended destination.

"I accept the evidence of Sergeant Wilkinson. Some minor discrepancies are pointed out by the defence. I am unable to attach to them the importance, I am asked to do," added the Magistrate who sentenced him as stated above.

RIOT CASES

32 Persons Discharged

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The court room of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Additional Magistrate in charge of rioting cases, was again fully packed with suspects. A few who were alleged to have been concerned in murder cases, were released on substantial bail bonds.

The total number of persons discharged to-day was 32, out of whom 23 Hindus and eight Muslims were arrested by the De Lisle Road Police in connection with recent rioting. Another Muslim, who was arrested by the Nagpada police some time ago on suspicion was also discharged.

The police applied that as there was not sufficient evidence to frame charges against the above persons, they might be discharged.

Three Muslims, Hassan Ahmed, Ebrahim Mohidin and Gulam Kader Mahomed Gaffoor, who were arrested yesterday afternoon by the Maharbowdi Police at Duncan Road in connection with rioting, house-breaking and theft at Pakhmodia Street, Doctor Street and China Butcher Street, were produced to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, who remanded them to police custody till August 8.

Mahomed Ismail, who was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Dongri police in connection with an alleged assault with a stick on a Hindu passer-by, was produced to-day before the same magistrate, who convicted the accused on charges of causing simple hurt and breach of Police Commissioner's order, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Shamji Jivraj, the complainant, giving evidence stated that he was assaulted by the accused with a stick, as a result of which he had to be treated at the J. J. Hospital.

A DETERRENT SENTENCE

The Magistrate, in sentencing the accused, remarked: "This is one of the few cases since the riots have abated. An isolated incident like this has a tendency to exacerbate feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans, when the tension happily is gradually easing. I, therefore, feel that this case calls for a deterrent sentence. I sentence him to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 324 I.P.C. and one month's rigorous imprisonment under Section 127 of the Bombay Police Act, the sentences to run consecutively."

DOCTOR ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT

"Magistrate's Error"

CHARGE OF ASSISTING UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION FAILS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavati on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the revisional application filed by Manubhai Chhaganlal Marfatia, a medical practitioner of Surat, who was sentenced to three months' R.I. and Rs. 1,000 fine by the First Class Special Magistrate Surat, who convicted him for assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

LETTERS FROM "X"

It was stated for the prosecution that in January last, the Surat police intercepted two letters addressed to the applicant from which it appeared that he had received two sums of Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 7,000 on behalf of certain unlawful associations. One of the letters, which was signed by a person calling himself "X" stated: "Rs. 3,800 were sent to you before, and Rs. 7,000 were sent thereafter. The total would be Rs. 10,800. Having kept Rs. 2,000 from this for the expenses of January, 1932, please give the remaining amount of Rs. 8,800 for Bardoli account". The second letter which was in the same handwriting gave instructions as to how the Rs. 8,800 was to be dealt with. On the strength of these letters, the Magistrate convicted the applicant and sentenced him as above.

Another man, Gebilal Bhaidas Marfatia who was also charged in this connection was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500.

The Doctor appealed to the High Court.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the applicant. Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, observed that in a revisional application, it was not their function to go into the question as to whether the Magistrate had rightly appreciated the evidence. All that the Court had to see was whether the Magistrate had evidence to justify the conclusion that he had reached.

NO EVIDENCE OF RECEIPT

Dealing with this case, their lordships said they failed to discover any evidence that the applicant had received any of the two sums mentioned in the letter on behalf of any unlawful association. The error into which the Magistrate had fallen was that he assumed that the production of the intercepted letters was evidence of truth of the facts mentioned in the letters.

NO PROOF

They were, of course, nothing of the sort. Evidence could be given that the letters were intercepted, but that could not be evidence of the fact that the moneys had been dealt with in the way as directed by the letters. In fact neither of the letters were seen by the accused and there was no evidence that the applicant held the moneys for any unlawful association. On these grounds, their lordship quashed the conviction of the accused.

WITHOUT A LICENCE

Private Market Owner Sentenced

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

For erecting a private market without a license from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, a Parsi contractor, Jehangir Ardeshir Irani, was fined Rs. 100 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidenly Magistrate, Girgaon Court.

The prosecution was launched by the Municipality. The accused it was stated, rented a hall on the ground floor of a building at Proctor Street, Grant Road, and established a private market for the sale of fish, vegetables and fruits. The hall was rented in January last and converted into a market. Fish was sold in the market between certain hours in the morning and vegetables in the noon. The accused charged two annas per basket of fish or vegetables allowed in the hall.

The defence was that the accused never sold fish in the hall but the hall was used by himself and a partner for doing business in vegetables. The hall had not at all been rented to outsiders.

Disbelieving the defence story, the magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 402 (2) of the Municipal Act, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The magistrate remarked that the contract of the accused in Gilder Tank Market had ceased lately and there was no doubt at all that the hall was rented to dealers in fish and vegetables without a license from the Municipal Commissioner.

RAID AT MAHIM

Two Congress Leaders Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sub-Inspector Bansilal of the Bombay C.I.D. raided this morning a room at Parvati building, Mahim, and arrested two persons who are alleged to have taken a leading part in the Congress movement. The police also recovered the Congress leaflets and other papers.

It will be recalled that the same room was raided by the police three months back when they took possession of a cyclostyle machine and arrested five persons.

BOGUS WIRE FOR MONEY ORDER

Cheating By Impersonation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court sentenced one Munirkhan Ashrafkhan to four years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury finding him guilty of cheating, forgery and false personification.

It appears that the accused, under an assumed name of another man, sent a telegram to a friend of the latter, asking him to send Rs. 200 by money order. The money order was accordingly received in Bombay addressed to the false name given by the accused. The postman, however before delivering the money insisted that the accused should prove his identity as the man to whom the money order was addressed. The accused could not do this, and the fraud was discovered.

MISLEADING REPORTS CONTRADICTED

Mr. Amosbhai N. Mehta, General Manager, Madhowji Dharams. Manufacturing Company, writes:

In the interest of truth as also to prevent the public from having any incorrect information about the genuineness of the products of our mills, we wish to make the following statement to the Press:—

"Reports are being spread that the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills are using foreign yarn or artificial silk. We submit most emphatically, that such reports are entirely baseless. Our mills are in a position to spin all yarns upto the counts of 100 or thereabouts to manufacture cloths that are being sold under the well-known trade-mark of our mills, which is one of the oldest textile concerns. No yarn from any local mills much less any foreign cotton or silk yarn is purchased by us since all our requirements are being met from our own products.

Apart from this, the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills never undertake bleaching or dyeing of foreign yarn or products from any source.

To contradict misleading reports in a practical manner, we earnestly invite the public to our show-room at Victoria Terminus from 12th to 19th August, when they would see for themselves our goods manufactured from our own Swadeshi yarn. And we also invite them to see our woollen goods exhibited at Victoria Terminus from 30th July to 12th August.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

Amalgamation With Corporation

STAFF TO BE DISMISSED

The Bombay Improvements Committee on Tuesday resolved to give preliminary intimation to all officers and servants of the Improvement Trust Board that their services are liable to be dispensed with on or before the date of the amalgamation of the Trust with the Bombay Municipality. The Improvements Committee asked the solicitors' opinion whether notice to the employees of the Trust could be given without specifying the date on which the services would be terminated. The Chief Officer summarised the solicitors' reply as under:—

(i) Persons employed as Clerks or in a menial capacity being in receipt of monthly wages can be dismissed upon being given one month's notice.

(ii) The Engineer, the Estate Agent, and the Chief Accountant and possibly other senior assistants would have to be given 3 months' notice for the termination of their services. This period they mention has the sanction of the rules of Government Service when a permanent post is abolished.

(iii) Whatever notice be given the period of the notice must expire on a definite date.

(iv) It is not possible to determine the contracts of service legally by giving notices to the employees that their services will be terminated on the date that the amending Act comes into operation, as this date is at present uncertain.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE ADVISED

(v) There is no objection in the meantime to inform all employees of the Trust by a preliminary notice that their services are liable to be determined at or before the date of the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality.

(vi) Such a notice will not however legally determine the contracts of service.

The Chief Officer suggested to give a preliminary notice to all officers and servants of the Boards as advised by the solicitors.

The Improvements Committee also resolved to include in the Board's approved list Allianz Und Stuttgarter Verein Insurance Co. Ltd.

ARRESTS AT MAHIM

Two Persons Remanded

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two persons, who were arrested to-day at Mahim, were placed this evening before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Bansilal and remanded to police custody.

7611 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi during the month of June 1932.

Continued by Popular Demand.

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE AWFULLY NICE. SOMETIMES NAUGHTY NOEL COWARD PLAY

PRIVATE LIVES

Co-starring the craze of men and the distraction of women.

NORMA SHEARER
ROBT. MONTGOMERY
with REGINALD DENNY
Also A New COMEDY By
LAUREL & HARDY

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

You'll thrill to the very end!

The most exciting drama ever made!

at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

with Leila Hyams, Lewis Stone, Jean Hersholt, C. Aubrey Smith

From the Novel: "CHERI BIBI"

Also a Colourtone Review with CLIFF EDWARDS.

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Three Shows daily
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A thrilling drama with a snap and plenty of Comedy.

MEN IN HER LIFE
MEN IN HER LIFE
MEN IN HER LIFE

A sweet young thing goes wrong in Paris—she meets an American millionaire who wants to become a gentleman. Difficulties arise—and how! But he sure was a sportsman.

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The smartest cartoon yet shown

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A cartoon for the first time incorporating stars.

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A LESSON IN LOVE

FORBIDDEN
FORBIDDEN

with
BARBARA STANWYCK
and
ADOLPHE MENJOU

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1932

WHEN THEY LIKE THEY HUSTLE !

However slow the Government may be to protect Indian industries against British competition, they are prompt enough in taking action when the matter of protection to British interests or against non-British countries comes up. It will be remembered with what haste the Government instituted a Tariff Board inquiry to consider the preposterous claims for protection urged by the British oil interests in India. And now within a few days of their receiving applications from Indian textile millowners for protection against Japan, they have referred the question to the Tariff Board, asking for an immediate inquiry and a "very early" report. The most striking of the terms of reference to the Board is "to report whether cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture" are being dumped in India.

SO THIS IS THE LAW.

Government are not unaware of the fact that Indian textiles need protection against Britain also. But they plead that " of imported articles in respect of which emergent action has been requested the existing law permits the imposition of additional duties by executive action only upon cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture." If that is the law, that itself shows how the law is designed more to protect British interests than Indian. An additional duty against Japanese piecegoods only will undoubtedly act as a bounty to Britain and that will be a serious handicap to the present and prospective producers of finer fabrics in India. We do not think that the discussion of this point is outside the scope of the new Tariff inquiry. That discussion may not—indeed it will not—lead to any executive action against British textiles, but it would be useful to the public and to the Legislative Assembly in considering how far the present duties on British textiles should be revised.

EAL SPEED MERCHANTS.

In accordance with Government's equest for a very early report the ariff Board has also issued a ommunique stating that "the inuiry will be a summary one" and he Tariff Board will submit their eport to the Government of India ithin a few days of the receipt representations from the comercial bodies concerned. The oard has accordingly announced hat representations from those nterested should reach it not later han next Sunday. That gives the nterests concerned not even a eek to collect all the facts and gures bearing on the question. his swiftness is a tribute to the romptitude with which the offi-ial wheels can move if it suits hose who move them to speed up he machine. But we do not ink that there was need for such ot haste, which has the appearnce of hustling. We trust, howver, that the Board will do all hat is possible to safeguard the terests of Indian textiles against ll foreign competitors and to revent any discrimination against ndia being used as an opportuity for dumping by other foreign vals, and will remember the inerests of the cotton grower.

HE PEOPLE'S PART.

A great deal depends in this espect upon the people, the conumers of piecegoods. They can ake up for any deficiencies in he existing law in giving immeiate all-round protection to Inian piecegoods by exclusively using Swadeshi fabrics. Those oncerned will do well to moderate heir craze for overfine fabrics, because of which Indian businessnen are tempted to import foreign iecegoods and foreign cotton. rom the economic as well as other points of view it is right and at present most expedient for the people to be content with only such fabrics as can be made in India with Indian yarn and Indian cotton. Swadeshi Leagues will do well to beware of unexpected blows to their cause and to take all necessary precautions against them.

The Only Criterion

We referred the other day to the letters addressed by the Bengal Minister for Local Self-Government to the Calcutta Corporation asking them for various information, under the threat of appointing an officer to collect the same. The letters ask for information of all kinds—the number of meetings adjourned, the names of school-masters and other employees of the Corporation who have taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement, the number of cases in which lowest tenders have not been accepted, the number of hartals in the municipal schools, the nature of disciplinary action taken by the Corporation against the staff, the nature of curricula in municipal schools and a hundred other things.

WHY THEY WANT TO KNOW.

Another letter objects to the new electric scheme of the Corporation which will make them independent of the Company which is supplying them with power at high rates and which will result in considerable savings to the ratepayers. Why, the letters also propose to define the powers of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, strengthen the hands of the Chief Executive Officer and make the several Committee's representative of the different interests in the City. The letters admit that the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923 "placed the Calcutta Corporation on an extreme democratic basis, widened its constitution and gave it considerably enlarged powers by reducing Government control over its internal administration to a minimum." Yet the "popular" Minister, who is anything but popular and is busy tightening the grip of the bureaucracy on the district municipalities of Bengal has made himself responsible for these impertinent letters. The excuse put forward is that the Government want to know how the Municipal Act has worked in the light of the experiences of the past eight years for making necessary amendments.

EYESORE TO EUROPEANS.

Since the Calcutta Municipality was captured by the Congress under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das, that body has been an eyesore to the Europeans and the bureaucrats who were accustomed to rule over the city according to their particular whims. Under the new regime the administration has been Indianised and many improvements introduced in it. What is more, it has become the instrument of the will of the ratepayers, without transgressing the powers which it possesses under the Act. But the Municipality refuses to present addresses to passing governors, supports Indian industries, and advances the cause of Swaraj. The foreign financial interests which rule Calcutta commercially have resented these things and there has been an incessant campaign against the municipality and questions have often been asked in the Commons. It has to be remembered that if some officers of the Municipality have taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement they have suffered for it, and the Minister cannot vicariously punish the municipality a second time. What is more, the nature of questions asked makes it incubent on the Corporation to organise a municipal C. I. D. force to pry into the affairs of thousands of their servants. But the Municipal Act does not provide for this. The Corporation are a self-governing body, which even the Ministers has sense enough to understand, and within their powers they can order their administration in the best interests of the rate-payers, to whom alone they are responsible.

DR. DEY'S CRIME.

What has most exasperated foreign the financial interests is the appointment of a Special Officer, Dr. Dey, who has proved himself in many ways but against whom there is a sort of vendatta in Anglo-Indian circles. His scheme for sewage has been objected to on flimsy grounds and is held up. But worse still, he has been responsible for the scheme for supplying the Corporation with electric power manufactured in their own power house at a considerably cheaper rate than the company's supply. There has been a ferocious propaganda against this step, but the Corporation have refused to give in and the strongest indictment of the Minister is now directed against this scheme and he now refuses to sanction a loan or in the alternative to cancel the Corporation's resolution, on the plea that their actions "undermine the power of the Government." All this seems to show that forces are at work behind the purdah to make the Corporation a department of the Government and to undo much of their useful work. The Government have no power under sections 15 and 17, on which the Minister relies, to do what they threaten to do, or if they have any, they are limited. In their resolution in 1918 the Government of India decided: "The general policy before the Government is that, except in cases of really grave mismanagement, local bodies should be permitted to make mistakes and learn by them, rather than be subjected to interference either from within or without." In this case the Municipality has not done anything which any relf-respecting and self-governing body would not have done. But it has refused to make the interests of the rate-payers subserve those of foreign capitalists.

WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS.

The Calcutta Corporation would be within their rights if they refused to pay serious attention to these threats, as they intend doing, and asked the Minister to mind his own business. Neither in the Legislative Council, nor in any responsible quarters, has there been any serious complaint of nepotism or maladministration against the Corporation and they must refuse to act the spy over the doings of their subordinates. Evidently the Minister wants to impose a Chief Executive Officer on the Corporation, who will be above the Mayor and the members. The only criterion by which the Corporation can be judged is whether they have served the interests of the city and whether they possess the confidence of the citizens. There can be no doubt on these points.

FUTILE EXPECTATIONS

At the Anglo-Indian Association's luncheon in London one of the novel claims put forward for preferential treatment of this community was that the Auxiliary Force was manned by them. It was pleaded that in any scheme of Indianisation, the Anglo-Indians ought not to be made to suffer, as they were "Statutory Indians." Unfortunately, the Anglo-Indian community as a body, has never identified itself with Indians in their aspirations for more political liberty in the direction of Swaraj though we believe that the number of those taking a national outlook is steadily growing. On the other hand, leaders of the community have shown themselves altogether hostile and not only held themselves aloof, but definitely sided against the nationalists. It is this dual role which makes the whole community suspect in the eyes of the majority of Indians.

Sir Campbell Rhods complained that, owing to the attitude of the majority community, the confidence of the minorities had been shaken. Anglo-Indians must remember that when Indianisation comes each community will get its share of offices, but there will be no preference by reason of past services to the rulers. The leaders of the community have not yet made up their minds whether to throw in their lot with Indians, with the result that there is much vacillation and political opportunism. Lord Lothian said he was "impressed by the profound anxiety they felt about their own future, especially from the economic point of view." There ought to be no such anxiety, if the Anglo-Indians decide once and for all that their future should be permanently linked with the fortunes of so many other communities who have made their homes in India, for better or for worse.

Lord Lothian dwelt on the necessity of bringing "Divine law, a little more in their discussions." If he meant the sermon on the Mount we entirely agree with him, and they might do even better by putting it into practice. The Anglo-Indian community should realise the futility of asking for special treatment by reason of past services to the Government and remember that it cannot always think in terms of fat Government jobs or preferential treatment, but must take its legitimate share in the political affairs of the country. No community need fear under a Swaraj Government for, while the people's Government will make mistakes as every Government does, the efforts of the leaders will necessarily have to be directed towards unity and fusion rather than divisions and dissensions. But for that purpose, the Anglo-Indian community will have to work for its proper place.

POLITICAL "UNCONSCIOUS" OF THE HINDUS

Misunderstanding Between Rulers And Ruled Psycho-analysed

(By Dr. G. V. DESHMUKH).

Misunderstanding is very much in the air. It is the fashion to talk of being misunderstood. Everybody is doing it. The State Secretary for India is misunderstood. The Government of India is misunderstood. These misunderstandings of public importance may be classified into major misunderstandings, and minor misunderstanding. Leaving aside the minor understandings to take care of themselves the two major misunderstandings in India to-day are: (1) between the rulers and the ruled; (2) between the two great communities—Hindus and Mahomedans.

As the misunderstanding is solely the property of the mind Psychology, the science of the mind which has progressed more in the last thirty years than in the last three thousand years will help to solve it, as nothing else will.

PSYCOLOGICAL TRUTHS.

It is axiomatic in the science of Psychology, that nothing is accidental in the operations of the mind. Everything is determined. The principle of "Determinism" in Psychology is as inexorable as the law of 'Karma' in Hindu philosophy.

A more important fact of the science is that the Unconscious never dies. The 'Unc.' or the Unconscious may be repressed, but can never be annihilated. If, therefore, the determinant of the behaviour of the rulers be ascertained, and the political 'Unc.' of the Hindus be found out, the solution of the puzzle of the misunderstanding could be reached with a great deal of saving of trouble on either side. I am dealing only with the 'Unc.' of the Hindus. I might, with justification have said the 'Unc.' of the Indians, as ethnologically the two great sections of the Indian population are one; but it will be better to deal with this when analysing the other major misunderstanding.

MISTAKE OF WESTERN WRITERS.

All the complexities of the situation have arisen from the rulers not understanding the political mentality of the Hindus. The mistake of our present Western rulers, under the influence of interested historians and pseudo-scientists is to take as axiomatic that the oriental mind understands authority as a force only, and that the mentality as seen in the Hindu is the normal mentality of the Hindu as a human being from the dawn of time. The mentality that is apparent in the Hindu is not the one with which he is born or Mother Nature endows a human-being with. It is a distorted, repressed mentality. Religion and social environment have disfigured it for untold years. In spite of this, the "wishes" of the human race can never be annihilated. They may be distorted, repressed, but with the weakening of the repressive force the "wishes" erupt. Psycho-analysis demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt how infantile wish persists in one form or another in the adult, and erupts with dynamic force with a suitable opportunity.

PERSISTENCE OF WISH.

History also proves the persistence of the wish in the distorted environment of centuries and millenia. The history of the English at the time of Charles I, of the French at the time of the Revolution, of the Russians at the time of the Great War, even of the still priest-ridden and superstitious Spaniard of to-day proves that the collective unconscious of the human race, as Jung says, is indestructible.

FRUITFUL RESEARCH.

What then are the wishes of the Hindu race? To find these one has to go back to the early days of this race, to its infancy, and take into consideration the mythology, dreams, thoughts, utterances of the Hindus. Fortunately such a source is available. Vedic literature is not only the earliest literature of the Hindus, but is supposed to be the earliest record of human thought and feeling. What is the relation to authority in the early Hindu mind? How did the 'Raja' (Power), or Government originate?

In the Aitaria Brahmana of the Rigveda a story is related how Devas came to possess a King. In the fight between Devas and Asuras the Devas were unsuccessful. Studying the causes of the defeat, they said: "We are defeated because we are not organised; so let us elect a king." This early story in the Brahman is of very great importance to both indigenous and exogenous rulers particularly to indigenous ones. The 'native' Princes in India seem to think that the divine right to rule has descended like a mantle on them, on account of their descent from the moon or the sun. All life is derived from the sun. The veriest worm can claim his descent from the sun. There is no need to go delirious about it.

UNHOLY COMPACT.

This divinity of power to rule was an unholy compact between the fighting section and the religious section to exploit the merchant and the worker. Every 'Raja' was divine, and so was a religious priest and Brahmin. India was not the only country where this divinity of exploitation came in. Rome, the seat of power of another religion, was also full of it.

RELATION OF MIND TO AUTHORITY.

How the mind conceived authority is well illustrated in the outpourings of the earliest Hymn-singers in the Vedas. The relation is not of any dread or awe, relating to the power, but of easy dignified familiarity.

Indra is the emblem of power. In over 1,000 Hymns of Vedas nearly 500 are devoted to him. The relation of the Hindu mind to power can be exemplified in Indra's instance as by nothing else. Even now the exalted Indian Prince is called Rajendra. He is alluded as being like a father. In the Rigveda Vishwamitra talks of his relations with him as between father and son (3-47-1) 'Kanwa also compares him like a father (8-21-14). So does Vimada (10-22-1).

This also supports the concept of Psychoanalysis, that all idea of authority, power, state, has its origin in the relation of the mind towards parents.

MORE A FRIEND.

But if Indra is occasionally represented as father, the relation which is most commonly expressed towards him is that of friendship.

Jeta Madhuchand defines the position: "We should not be frightened to make friends with you." (1-11-2).

Sunasshyepa agrees with him: "We should be your friends." (1-30-1).

Vishwamitra Putra says: "Indra feels glad at our friendship." (1, 10, 4, 5, 6).

Angirasa calls him: "The friend of friends." (1-53-2).

Kutsa Angirasa says: "We call that Indra for friendship." (1-101-2).

Gritsamada reminds him: "Remember we are becoming friends for happiness." (2-32-2).

Vishwamitra styles himself: "Your friend who worships Soma." (3-30-1).

Kanva asserts: "If you have accepted my friendship we who are your friends." (8-14-1).

Vimada wonders: "Where will be be, that friend of mine." (10-22-1).

We thus find that there was no fixation to 'Father Ideal' in relation to power, but it had pro-

(Continued on next page)

Notes of the Day

Far-Fetched.

Five lawyers, who convened a meeting at Karachi to protest against the Ordinance on July 17, were called for by the Commissioner of Sind and after they had placed their views before him on the question, it is reported they were warned against "assisting the Congress directly or indirectly in future." It was stated that the Ordinances were not directed against any constitutional agitation, but only against direct action, but if no protest whatsoever is to be tolerated against the Ordinance rule, it means in practice that there should be no criticism of the authorities. Many meetings have already been held all over the country by both Liberals and Moderates and nothing has so far been done by the authorities against them. But if to protest against the Ordinance is to assist the Congress, "directly or indirectly", then Government had better say so.

Baroda Census.

The latest Census Report of the Baroda State is, like most such reports, a rich storehouse of valuable facts and figures regarding the progress of the State in various directions during the period 1921-31. But unlike many blue books the present one contains a full and lucid analysis and interpretation of the innumerable figures that are collected at every Census. The first part of the Report alone extends to about 500 pages of folio size and is illustrated by over a hundred maps and diagrams. The searching analysis of the figures and its appropriate graphical illustration display an intelligent use of modern statistical methods. As the Report deals with almost every department of modern civilised life, it should serve as an indispensable book of reference to everyone interested in the progress of Baroda.

Pressure of Population.

It is impossible, in the brief review that we can attempt of the report at present, to deal at any length with even the more important facts compiled in it. It may be noted, however, that the population of the Baroda State increased during the decade 1921-31 to 2,443,007 persons by 316,485 persons, that is, by 14.9 per cent. The Census Commissioner remarks that the "pressure of population on the land combined with other factors holds out little promise of any large growth of population unless industrialisation sets in on a large scale." Industrial expansion is now essential to the well-being of the people of the State, as it is clear from the figures in the report that population has already begun to outpace the means of subsistence on agriculture, that the size of holdings has become progressively smaller and therefore more and more uneconomic, and that "even in good years agricultural returns are only a fraction of the best possible." What is true of Baroda in this respect is true of nearly the whole of India. Industrial expansion in India is now literally a matter of life and death to the poor people.

The Educated Unemployed.

Prof. G. H. Langley, the Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University, drew attention in his Convocation address to the serious fall in the number of students in the University, and at the same time referred to the "evil effects of outside political influences" on the students. If he suggested that the fall was due mainly to political influences, his suggestion is most misleading. The declining number of University students in many provinces is due first and foremost to the acute economic crisis in the country and to the utter incapacity of many University graduates to earn even a living wage. Prof. Langley himself admitted the urgent need for directing more attention to problems of industrial development and, to the moulding of education in accordance with the country's needs. Many professors have now begun to speak in that view but few venture beyond the realm of talk or appointment of committees on unemployment.

Tipsy-Cake

OTTAWA, July 26.

Sir Atul Chatterjee has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Economic Co-operation.—Reuter.
Advance India!

* * * *

"What probably will be the most crucial week of the Imperial Conference opened on Monday," says Reuter, "with discussions between British and individual Dominion delegations at which the latter explained the market advantages they hoped to secure." The real crux, however, will come when they all explain what they are prepared to give in return.

* * * *

The "bombs" for Lord Lloyd which created a nine-days' wonder—or was it one day—in the British Press are now proved to be "harmless crackers." Nonetheless, two youths are being prosecuted for putting them under the platform for, as the counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions said, there was great danger from fire alone.

* * * *

Our own regret, we must say, is that the crackers did not go off and a film taken as the Bishop and the Baron gave a jump with each explosion. That would have been a worth-while practical joke. For such a miserable failure, as actually occurred, these two youths will deserve all they get.

* * * *

The German Government has accepted the invitation to join the "Anglo-French Confidence Pact." For the benefit of the uninformed, it may be explained that, this has no affinity to the "Confidence Trick." At least, so Mr. MacDonald says; also Sir John Simon in corroboration.

* * * *

We have natural sympathy for our Dalal Street contemporary in its battle against "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." But, we would like to mention that the world is prepared to take its "honesty, fearlessness and independence" for granted. It is not necessary to repeat the assertion of these qualities in the same phraseology six times in one brief article.

* * * *

A "Constitutional League" is being formed in Gujarat. It has now reached the stage of drafting a constitution—not in competition with Hoare, but for itself—and we find this among its numerous aims and objects,

To execute a non-controversial programme for the benefit of the public in general and the rural area in particular.

* * * *

If it achieves this, it will beat the world. But, apparently, the anonymous organisers of the League are not very hopeful themselves, for as their announcement says, "the following 'would' be the objects of this body,"—if, we suppose, it ever came into existence or if they were not all as impossible as the one we have quoted.

* * * *

Extracts from the report of a case heard by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:

"A Police Officer, giving evidence stated that, on hearing of a free fight between the two rival groups a police party went to the place and found the road littered with iron bars, lathis and stones."

"After hearing the evidence the Magistrate remarking that every person had a right to go to a public meeting and record his protest if he thought it necessary, directed the discharge of eight of the accused."

Now that we know what our rights are, we shall know how to record our protest in future.

* * * *

"Stealth of a Jockey's Money."

—"Free Press Journal."

It is understood that the money got up in the night and secretly stole away.

* * * *

"A sensation was caused when a party of ten men and women rushed the guards at Stirling Castle and hauled down the Union Jack, running up the Scottish Standard in its place."

* * * *

Since, as the reports show, the military guard did nothing, there were no arrests and no lathi charge, it can only be concluded that "law-and-order" in Scotland has been abolished.

* * * *

A shocking report appears in British Press about an Englishman who was imprisoned in Germany for 14 days without a trial. The barbarity of the thing has greatly shocked the opinion of the public in England. People wonder how it is possible such things can happen under a civilised Government.

HOARE MUST GO!

Why Is Bombay Silent When Other Cities Are Thundering?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

During the past few ten days meetings have been held all over the country for the purpose of condemning the policy of the Government and demanding the withdrawal of the Consolidated Ordinance. These meetings have not been held under the auspices of the Indian National Congress or, of course, they would not have been allowed to take place. Nor have they been organised by Congressmen, who, except in one instance, appear to have played no particular part in them.

In Delhi, the President of the meeting was a leading advocate, who is a well-known Liberal. At Karachi the meeting was presided over by Mr. Jamshed R. Mehta, the President of the Municipality and the President of the Indian Merchants' Association moved the principal resolution which was seconded by a Muslim. At Benares Liberals and Moderates took the most prominent parts in the meeting which was held under the Presidentship of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. In Lahore Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri, a well-known lawyer and non-Congressman presided and the platform was graced by a bevy of Rai Bahadurs and other title-holders.

EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION.

At all these meetings the burden of the resolutions and speeches was the most emphatic condemnation of the policy of the Government in general and the recent speeches of Sir Samuel Hoare and the continuance of Ordinance rule in particular. At Benares, to take an instance which is typical of the rest, the meeting protested against "the spirit and tone of the Secretary of State's observations in Parliament", a significant comment on the specious attempts, even by some of those who are doubtful of Sir Samuel Hoare's policy, to represent his utterances as being conciliatory in tone. Another resolution protested against the promulgation of the Consolidated Ordinance which, it held, clearly violated the aim and spirit of the Government of India Act of 1919 and by ignoring the Legislature practically superseded the Law of the Constitution, even such as it is in India.

ORDINANCES UNNECESSARY.

In the speeches it was urged that there was never any need for the Executive to assume the extraordinary and drastic powers provided in the Ordinance. The ordinances had been administered with unequalled severity and in disregard of the elementary rights of citizens, often making even the most peaceful non-political activity impossible. Finally the meeting demanded the withdrawal of the Ordinance, the release of political prisoners and the establishment of peaceful relations between the Congress and the Government and further demanded that until this is done and the new procedure announced by the Secretary of State, which is a deliberate departure from the plan and basis on which Indian leaders agreed to co-operate with the British Government in framing such a constitution and constitutes a breach of the pledges given by the Prime Minister, is given up, and the plan of free co-operation between the British and Indian representatives and those of the Indian States on equal terms for the purpose of arriving at an agreed solution is resumed, no Indian should agree to take part in any discussions relating to the new Constitution.

OVERWHELMING!

These meetings, the object for which they have been held, the character and views of those who have taken part in them and the fact that they are for the most part, men who have either hitherto co-operated with the Government or held aloof from the Congress and its activities, provide an overwhelming demonstration of the extent to which the policy of the Government during the past seven months and particularly the change of policy announced by Sir Samuel Hoare have alienated the sympathy of all the Moderate elements in the country. That the policy of repression inaugurated in December last was from the outset repugnant to the sentiments and even the political views, of all sections of opinion in the country, I have never been in doubt and I have repeatedly emphasised it in my articles.

RESENTMENT INTENSIFIED.

Those who are constantly in touch with the views of all classes and sections of the community, as I have to be and as the Olympian Gods and the lesser divinities in the plains are not and never can be, know well how bitter has been the resentment at the methods adopted by the Government to fight the Congress. That resentment has been progressively intensified by the harshness and severity—unequalled as the Benares resolution says—with which the Ordinances have been administered. But it has remained quiescent to a large extent in the hope that the Ordinances would be withdrawn after a time or allowed to lapse.

THE LAST STRAW.

The action of the Government in again promulgating all these drastic repressive provisions in a new consolidated ordinance at the very moment when the Secretary of State was announcing in Parliament a new procedure which constitutes a breach of the Government's pledges and an abandonment of the principle of settlement by agreement, the accepted basis of co-operation between the Moderates and the Government, has provided the last straw which has broken the camel's back. Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon between them have succeeded in antagonising practically the whole Moderate opinion of the country and all India seems now to be arrayed against the Government in a solid wall of opposition.

DIE-HARD DELUSION.

Mr. Winston Churchill and his Die-Hards and Sir Samuel Hoare, who has become the docile instrument of their policy, may continue to nurse the delusion that they can settle the Indian problem by driving a steam-roller over the united opposition of the country. But I am inclined to think that Sir Samuel's colleagues in the Cabinet will begin to feel some misgiving as this tidal wave of protest and agitation against their policy continues to swell, and even Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Sankey and Lord Irwin will feel some difficulty in adapting their extremely elastic political consciences to collusion in a policy and procedure which has to be carried through in the teeth of the united opposition of all the vocal and unvocal elements in the country, bar a few intransigeant communalists who have yet to prove what their following is worth.

HOARE WILL GO?

But I have no doubt, whatever that these three worthy statesmen will very readily adapt themselves to another change of policy which would result in jettisoning Sir Samuel Hoare has consolidated his position to some extent by the purchase of Die-Hard support and a break with Hoare at the moment might mean a serious split in the Tory ranks. And no one can tell what the Die-Hard strength would be in such an eventuality. It might be sufficient to smash the Government. Probably Mr. MacDonald will wait for Mr. Baldwin's return from Ottawa, for Mr. Baldwin is the rock on which he chiefly leans for the safety of his own position. And Mr. Baldwin has before now measured his strength with Churchill and come out victorious. In the end I think it will be Hoare who will have to go, unless he is prepared to surrender the position and accept a return to the continuance of the conference method.

KEEP IT UP.

In the meanwhile it is the business of those who want to see India's destiny settled by Indians, to keep up the agitation of protest against the present policy of the British Government. There must be such a universal and tremendous storm of protest, as will voice the true feelings of the nation and leave Great Britain in no doubt of the national opposition to the methods which are now being pursued and the policy it is proposed to carry out. It will not suffice to have held meetings and passed resolutions. We must go on holding meetings and not merely in the big cities but in the small towns and villages. Through every possible channel of expression of the people's views and by every other legitimate means that is possible must it be borne in upon the Government that nobody in the country is any longer tolerant of repression and that no patriotic Indian will stand for this new attempt to impose a constitution devised by Parliament, on the Indian people against their will.

WHAT OF BOMBAY?

And what of Bombay? Why is Bombay alone silent when Delhi, Lahore, Benares, Karachi and other cities are vocal? We know that feeling in Bombay is as strong and wide-spread as elsewhere, and, perhaps, even more intense, if that is possible. Why are the leaders of opinion not following the example of their confreres in other parts of the country? I hope many days more will not elapse before the people of Bombay are given the opportunity to join their mighty voice in the protest that is going up from the whole country.

POLITICAL "UNCONSCIOUS" OF THE HINDUS

(Continued from previous page)

gressed to 'Friend Ideal'—a friend who would protect them from enemies, being powerful and ready to help.

SOURCE OF POWER.

Nor do they make any mistake wherein his power lay. It was on account of 'them' that he was powerful. Their praise and offerings were the cause of his power. Gautam puts it neatly: "Our praise increases the power of Indra." (1-63-3). "May you get strength by our Soma." (184-3).

Gritsamad hammers it in: "We are giving you the vajra." (2-11-4).

Vishwamitra is exacting:—

"Take Soma to get power." (3-32-10).

"We are increasing your power." (3-37-10).

"You have become great by our power." (3-39-7).

"Drink Soma to get power and be ready to fight." (3-47-7).

"Praise the food that is given to you." (3-52-2).

Vaikuntha: "You have become great by our praise." (10-50-4).

The object of the existence of Indra was to fight their enemies for their wealth, welfare and progress. The whole literature is full of these demands. Here are a few instances.

Vishwamitra: "We are calling you so, that you may fight the enemies (3-37-1), we are calling Indra for fight for happiness.' (3-38-10).

Kanva: "Indra is put forward to fight Vrita (8-12-22). He is put forward in battle." (8-12-25).

Shuska Vishishta: "That we should be powerful by you." (10-38-2).

SHARP REMINDER TO DUTY.

After giving him his due in the way of praise and offerings they do not mince matters in exercising their right, and showing him his path of duty.

Madhuchanda: "Come because we have called you here." (1-3-4).

Vishwamitra: "Come from wherever you are. Come even from your home." (3-37-10 and 3-39|9).

Aitreya is distinctly nasty: "Your share is for your duty of fighting the enemies. (8-36-1). We worship only the leader." (8-40-2).

Here is a gem by Shunassyhepa: "Stand at the front of battle we will talk some other time." (1-30-6).

FALSE ASSUMPTION.

Quotations could thus be definitely multiplied, all proving the falsity of assumption that the Indian mind only understands authority as a force. The principles of democracy such as election, selection, exercise of constitutional rights against authority, an attitude of dignity and manhood is as natural for the Indian mind as for human mind anywhere.

IMPERISHABLE.

These natural tendencies may be repressed and assume distorted forms, but they are inseparable from human life, and as the psycho-analytical school has demonstrated the 'Unconscious' is imperishable and can never be annihilated. They might be uttered by a small thinking section of the race; but as in the human body so in the society only a small part of the organism carries on the vital processes of the organism—Brain is only 50 ounces, and the work of carrying on the race and peopling the world is done by one ounce of genital cells out of 150 pounds, the average weight of the human body.

GERMAN ATLANTIC FLIER FOR ICELAND

SPECIAL CABLE
LONDON July 26.

Labrador.—The German airman Vongronau who flew over Atlantic in 1930 landed here. He left Borkum Island in Germany on 22nd July and halted en route in Iceland and Greenland.—Reuter.

BIG PROGRAMME AT PATHE

A big programme is being screened at Pathe Cinema this week. The main feature "Men In Her Life" is a light drama of particular appeal. Charles Bickford acts splendidly and throughout the picture blends comedy with drama.

The most unusual feature in the programme is the Krazy Kat. For the first time the cartoonist has incorporated a number of stars. Laurel and Hardy provide excellent comedy.

The screen snapshot also, which is a new feature at Pathe Cinema, contains, this week some stars that everybody wants to see such as Charlie Murray, Slim Summerville and John Boles, etc.

College Dean Explains

(Continued from page 1).

lady which was a virulent form of conjunctivitis and ulceration of the left eye unfortunately terminated in the loss of eyesight in that eye; and I have satisfied myself that every effort was and is being made by the Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeons to save the second eye from a similar disaster.

As regards the alleged neglect of nursing, it is the established practice in all modern hospitals including this one to have serious cases personally attended to by qualified medical men and not by nurses; the resident Ophthalmic House Surgeon therefore attends to such cases. If there has been any negligence the responsibility for it cannot lie with the nursing staff. However it is gratifying to know that Dr. Ratnakar in his statement to me dated the 21st of July has stated that neither the student nor the then ophthalmic House-surgeon had, during the period the former was at first in the Hospital, any complaint to make as regards nursing.

STUDENTS ASKED TO SUBMIT WRITTEN STATEMENTS

As regards the alleged refusal by the authorities to make an enquiry into the matter, it may be stated that the first representation submitted by the students reached the Dean's office on the 13th of July; while the statement from the Sister-in-charge of the Ophthalmic Ward was called for and received two days earlier. The reason why this statement was asked for was the unwillingness shown by the student to be readmitted to the Ophthalmic Ward of the Hospital. When two representatives of the students interviewed me on the 18th July, four days prior to the declaration of the strike, I acquainted them with the investigation which was being carried on; and requested them to send in written statements of evidence regarding the alleged neglect by the nursing staff, as they had said that they were personally acquainted with the facts of the case. I had further informed them that such evidence would considerably help me in my investigations. No such statements have been forthcoming.

From the facts stated above, it will be evident that far from there being any lack of sympathy towards the students, full and careful enquiries were made into this regrettable incident even prior to any complainant on their part. There is therefore no justification whatever for the students to have launched upon a strike, but it appears likely that there may be some other reasons which have urged the leaders of the strike to take this deplorable action and which they have not thought fit to disclose either to the students or to the authorities of the College. I, however, trust that a fuller inquiry that is now in progress will reveal all their reasons. As their hasty action may involve them into trouble and their parents and guardians into unnecessary additional expenditure, I am issuing this statement to the press, so that it may reach the latter in good time to enable them to dissuade their wards from further precipitate action.

Students State Their Case

(Continued from page 1).

their president whom the Dean has persistently refused to see uptill now. It is necessary to point that the Dean also formally and informally has refused to make any written statement referring to investigation into the alleged complaint. He makes the students aware of this only through a statement to the Press. This statement reaches the student world in their capacity as part of the public and not through their representative.

(5) The Dean alleges in his last but one paragraph that the two (in fact three) students who interviewed him on 18th July had stated that they were personally acquainted with the facts of the case. This again is incorrect.

(6) In his last paragraph the Dean says that full and careful enquiries were made into this regrettable incident even prior to any complaint. The committee admits that the incident is regrettable and the students are on strike to forestall recurrence of this regrettable incident but the argument of investigation prior to the complaint can be answered by the committee with the facts that even the complainant's statement was not recorded before 19th July. Dr. Ratnakar's statement was not recorded before the 21st of July, while the General Body of students submitted to the Dean an application for due consideration and rectification of all the lapses accompanying this incident.

Even if it is assumed that investigation as alleged in the said statement were instituted, the news appears first only though a newspaper when the strike has become an accomplished fact, the committee is found functioning members of the Corporation are found intervening and generally the situation is found to have developed so much that at last on the 26th July the Dean found it impossible to continue his silence. The committee desires it to be made known in all humility that the whole matter can be settled and could have been settled in a better and speedier way, had there not been the attitude which began in negligence went through the phase of indifference and non-recognition of the students' accredited representative and which has now culminated in a general threat to students and their guardians.

The students expected and even now expect from their authorities a fair and responsible treatment which is not yet forthcoming. The committee feels competent to bring this about. Threats can be no avail in getting out of the impasse.

50 PER CENT. REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

Senator Borah's Minimum For World Peace

SPECIAL CABLE
LONDON July 26.

Washington.—Senator Borah suggests that United States should take lead in calling the World Economic Conference and says that he regards war debts and reparations as essential elements in any International parley looking to permanent restoration of trade.

He predicates everything on disarmament and is expected to demand as much as 50 per cent world wide reduction.—Reuter.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, July 26.

Previous Closing	3.55 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.55 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, July 26.

Previous Closing Rate	3.55 1/2
To-day's Opening Rate	3.55 3/8
To-day's Closing Rate	3.55 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, July 26.

Previous Closing Rate	5.71
To-day's Opening Rate	5.68
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.77
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/Aug.	Rs. 169-8
April/May	Rs. 184

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 26.

Previous Closing Rate	4.32
To-day's Opening Rate	4.33
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.32
Difference	Unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 26.

Silver Ready	17 1/8
Higher	2 Annas.
Silver Forward	17 3/16
Higher	2 Annas

Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 26.

Silver Ready	54 10 0
Silver Asad	54 10 0
Gold Ready	55 2 0
Gold	28 10 6

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ADDITIONAL DUTY ON JAPANESE GOODS

Tariff Board To Make Urgent Enquiry

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Tariff Board is expected to meet next week to enquire into the question of imposing additional duty on Japanese goods. As the matter is urgent, no questionnaire has been sent to any individual or association. The Tariff Board expect all those who have any representation to make, will do so before the end of this month. As only a few days remain for the expiry of this month, the reports already published in the newspapers throughout India, are to be taken as sufficient notice for those interested in the question, to send in their representations.

The enquiry will be a summary one and only important organisations who have sent their representations in time will be examined.

RETALIATION CUM FRESH BUSINESS

New Irish Duties "Less Extensive Than Anticipated"

LONDON July 26.

An effort to combine retaliamarkets outside the United Kingtion with a desire to find the dom." This is the verdict of London political circles on the new Irish duties which are however, less extensive than anticipated. They apply to about eight million pounds worth equivalent to one-third of the Free State's imports of commodities, and include some in which Britain is already facing a very severe competition, as, for instance, coal. An authority on the coal industry stated that if the market was lost it would be equivalent to throwing 8,000 miners out of work.

EXEMPTIONS

Mr. de Valera does not expect the price to rise but in the event of an unjustified increase, Government will deal with the matter. It is noteworthy that certain exemptions have been made in respect of Northern Ireland, while Isle of Man which has not imposed duties on Free State products is exempt.

Mr. de Valera is undertaking a tour of the Free State in furtherance of his policy. Meanwhile the Cosgrave party in a meeting at Dublin resolved condemning the efforts to stampede the country and calling upon all patriots to demand peace before it was too late.—Reuter.

TO-MORROW
A SUGGESTION
What does the future hold for you? Are you planning to take advantage of opportunities. Do you want to keep in touch with the industrial and commercial affairs of India then "Commercial India" will help you. It is a practical business magazine for practical men. It solves your difficulties from practical stand point, has special articles of great value and deals with all trade matter. And all these for an annual subscription of Rs. 4|-. You will find it profitable to send for a free sample copy from the Manager, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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ECHO OF AN OLD CONTROVERSY

EDITOR OF "INSAF" FOUND GUILTY OF DEFAMATION

Deterrent Sentences On Three Charges

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A lengthy judgment, covering over 80 pages, was delivered today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in convicting Mr. Munshi Fateh Khan Ahmed Khan, editor of "Insaf", a Gujarathi weekly, on three charges of defamation.

The case started about a year ago, and it was, according to the magistrate, fought out "bitterly". A voluminous mass of evidence was recorded.

The magistrate was disposed to take a very serious view of the offence and thought that the sentence should be deterrent.

The accused was found guilty on all the three charges of defamation and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- each on the first two charges, and to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on the third charge.

The complainant in this case is Mr. Sherifi Devji Kanji a well-known merchant of Bombay.

Among the persons who gave evidence were Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. M. C. Chagla.

ORIGIN OF THE CASE.

The complainant is one of the trustees of the Mahomed Sabu Sidiq Fund. The value of the Trust at present amounts to Rs. 20 lakhs. He is also one of the trustees of the Dawood Fazal Fund. In August 1918, a scheme was framed for the establishment of an institution called Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidiq Institution of which there were eight trustees. The trustees were required to found a school at a suitable place in Bombay near Parel for imparting education to poor Mahomedan boys free of charge.

Some of the original trustees resigned and others were nominated in their place. In 1926 they approved of a site on the Dadar-Matunga Estate. The complainant was averse to the scheme as drafted by the Committee and made a dissenting minute in which he set out his own scheme, contending that the site of the building should be at a central place and if possible in the South of Bombay. He further proposed that a committee of technical experts, acquainted with the economic conditions of the Muslim working classes be formed to submit a complete scheme of a workable nature. The trustees did not approve of the complainant's scheme.

CONTROVERSY.

The opposite views held by the majority of the trustees and the complainant seems to have roused keen controversy among the Muslims. In September 1927 a committee was formed, with Mr. M. C. Chagla as chairman, who addressed letters to the trustees No reply was received from them and the committee was compelled to hold a public meeting in order to explain their views in the matter. A meeting was held at Madanpura, and the complainant attended the meeting.

The other trustees did not attend the meeting. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. The meeting approved of the scheme formulated by the complainant and condemned the scheme of the trustees. A committee was also appointed to give effect to these resolutions.

Two other public meetings were also held in this connection. In May, 1930, a circular signed by 130 Muslims was addressed to the board of trustees to accept the complainant's scheme and urged the trustees to tender their resignations.

A meeting of the trustees was held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall. Though a private meeting Muslims filled the hall. As to what happened at the meeting there were two versions, one given by the complainant and the other by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar in a letter which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on June 13.

TRUSTEES ASKED TO RESIGN.

It was a noisy meeting and the members of the public seem to have taken offence at the attitude of the trustees and they asked the trustees to resign.

Mr. Kajiji tendered his resignation and other trustees followed suit except the complainant.

The accused who is the editor of "Insaf", a Gujarathi weekly began publishing articles in connection with the Sabu Sidiq Trust. He published three articles on June 5, 12 and 19. The complainant charged the accused with defamation in connection with these articles. On June 5, accused gave the following headlines "If Mussalmans have awakened, will they remain idle. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji had made himself trustee (owner) of Rs. 40 lakhs." In the second article, the accused stated that the complainant made strenuous efforts for three years to get the trustees resign and to get his scheme passed and acted upon. At last "he by engaging four pages of the Muslim Samachar and spending moneys lavishly, trumpeted his own name and work, and caused others to do so and thereby made efforts to inflame the Mahommedans."

DEFAMATORY.

In another article accused stated as follows:—"Memon trust in the possession of father-in-law and son-in-laws." On June 19, accused stated as follows "Mahommedans will understand from the detailed article by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar" and added that in this article was to be found an instance about the wife of Mr. Kajiji having died as a result of "Sharif" righteous power of Mr. Sheriffbhoy.

The magistrate held that the three articles were defamatory.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that a propaganda was carried on "Khilafat" and the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Muslim Samachar" decrying the scheme adopted by the trustees and eulogising the complainant's scheme. The accused also stated that a class of hooligans, whose sole object was to coerce the trustees to accept the scheme or by show of force to extort their resignations from them came into existence and suggested that the complainant was responsible for the same. The allegation of the accused that the complainant tried to excite the feeling of the Muslims was according to the magistrate incorrect. It was also alleged that the "Muslim Samachar" was paid by the complainant to do propaganda on his behalf.

DONE IN GOOD FAITH

The accused stated that it was a bona-fide comment and made in good faith on the correspondence appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 8th June 1931 under the signature of Haji Kassam Mahomed. The accused characterised Mr. Hamid Ahmed as a creature of Sheriff Devji, who acting under his instructions led a procession of Muslims which raided the compound of Mr. Kajiji. The accused alleged that the complainant made himself the trustee owner of Rs. 40 lakhs, and he (complainant) spent lavishly on propaganda and endeavoured to inflame the Muslims. The magistrate held that the allegations were unfounded. The complainant's scheme was supported by many leading public men among Mahomedans and leaders including Mr. Brelvi Dr. M. H. Gour and others. The magistrate remarked that it was absurd to call their leader as "creatures of Mr. Sheriff." They were men of culture and status.

The complainant's scheme also received the approval of such eminent educationalists as the Director of Public Instructions and the principal of the V.J.T. Institute. He remarked that though the accused failed to prove the truth of the allegation that the complainant had spent lavishly on propaganda, he was of the opinion that the accused honestly believed that the complainant did spend money lavishly, the accused was therefore, covered by exception 3 as far as this allegation was concerned.

"NO JUSTIFICATION"

The Magistrate further remarked that the accused had no justification at all for the other two allegations. They clearly suggested that the complainant was not properly discharging his duties as a trustee. The accused did not adduce any evidence to prove his allegations.

Discussing the headline given by the accused to his article the magistrate observed that a sensational headline even to a report concerning a political trial was a comment, and if it was not justified might contribute a libel.

"GUILTY"

The accused's headline clearly suggested that the complainant had become the owner of Rs. 40 lakhs trust. He was therefore guilty regarding the headline and the paragraph referring to the Dawood Fazal Trust.

The headline "Memon Trust in the possession of father-in-law and son in law" was also defamatory. The complainant's son-in-law was never a trustee of the above trust.

Regarding Haji Kassam Musa's letter appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" on which the accused had commented, the magistrate remarked that the accused did not scape liability by stating that he had reproduced a libel appearing in another paper. If a newspaper reproduce a libellious article from another, it made the article its own and was liable for all the consequences

Continuing the magistrate said there was nothing wrong even to carry on a vigorous propaganda for getting his scheme accepted by the community if he thought that his scheme was beneficial.

There was no evidence to show that the complainant was responsible for the existence of a class of persons, whose object was to extort resignations from the trustees by a show of force.

"KHILAFAT'S" RESPONSIBILITY

Maulana Shaukat Ali, the magistrate observed had stated in his evidence that the policy of "Khilafat" was controlled by him. While Hamid Ahmed was working in the "Khilafat" the Sabu Sidiq Trust Fund controversy appeared in the "Khilafat." A propaganda was started for the acceptance of the scheme of the complainant. Hamid Ahmed accoding to Mr. Shaukat Ali was a keen supporter of the scheme and he was utilised by the complainant and believing in his sincerity, witness stated "we all helped him to get the trust fund used properly."

The magistrate remarked "I cannot understand this portion of Mr. Shaukat Ali's evidence. Mr. Shaukat Ali he said was responsible for the policy of the paper and added "I don't imagine the Maulana wishes the court to believe that though he did not approve of the scheme, and allowed his paper to be made use of as a tool in the hands of the complainant through Hamid Ahmed. The magistrate observed that the Moulana was not "a personality that would be plastic in the hands of such a person as Hamid Ahmed" and added "whatever the Maulana may say now, there is this indisputable fact that the Maulana himself wrote several articles in English papers advocating the complainant's scheme.

There was no truth in the allegation that the "Muslim Samachar" was paid by the complainant to write articles to support his scheme. In Mr. Dimtimker's letter to the "Chronicle" there was no reference at all to the complainant being the cause of Mrs. Kajiji's death. The accused had failed to show that the complainant had arranged for the procession which went to Mr. Kajiji's house.

The Magistrate held the accused guilty on three charges of defamation in connection with three articles. He thought that a deterrent sentence was necessary in the case in view of the grave and unfounded allegations made by the accused and therefore sentenced him as above.

PAN—HINDUISM

RATNAGIRI, July 25.

At Khumbharjuven, in Goa territory, under the auspices of Bhageshwar Gurukul Sanstna, a "yagna" (sacrificial ceremony) was recently performed in which students of all Hindu castes participated.

It will be recalled that at the time of the inauguration ceremony of the pan-Hindu temple in Ratnagiri His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti publicly announced the right of every Hindu to recite Vedic mantrus, which right is now being practised here.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Glamorgan v Somerset: Glamorgan 231 (White 6 for 82). Somerset 82 (Clay 5 for 29) and following on, 5 for 2.

Northamptonshire v. Middlesex: Northants 95 and 43 for 3. Middlesex 214 (Hulme 64).

There was no play to-day in the following matches owing to very heavy rain:—

Surrey v Kent

Hampshire v Gloucestershire
Essex v Sussex
Notts v Yorkshire

Warwickshire v Worcestershire: Worcester 287, Warwick 255 for 8 (Wyatt 66 Bates 77, Santall 50 not out).

Lancashire v Leicestershire: Lancashire 248 and 116 for 6 (Paynter 63 not out) Leicester 149 (Berry 53, Iddon 5 for 33, Booth four for 3).

—Reuter.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong In Gujerat And C. P.

POONA, July 26.

The depression over Orissa has filled up. The monsoon has been strong in Bengal, Central Provinces, Gujarat and Lower Sind, and active in Mysore, North Deccan, West Central India, East Rajputana, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Assam and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur Central Provinces, Gujarat Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, West Central India, Sind, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Southwest Punjab Kashmir, Baluchistan, and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst, Gwa, Kyaupyu and Akyab two inches each; Diamond Island one and a half; Bassein one; Myitkyina threequarters; Saugor Island four; Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar three; Sambalpur two; Sibsagar, Chittagong, and Sandheads one and a half; Silchar Barisal, Calcutta Darjeeling Naya Dumka one; Ranchi Hazaribagh threequarters; Jubbulpore four; Saugor, Pendra Raipur and Jagdalpur one and a half; Indore threequarters; Jhansi a half; Bahraich a quarter; Surat four; Gulmarg and Ahmedabad two; Veraval one and a half; Khanpur one; Karachi, and Mount Abu threequarters; Dwarka and Bhavnagar a half; Fort Sandeman and Badin a quarter; Mahabaleshwar five; Matheran, Khandala and Mercara four; Ratnagiri and Belgaum two; Bombay and Cocin one; Aurangabal a half; and Poona and Vizagapatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Burma and Northeast India and extend in Bihar, East Central India, United Provinces, Rajputana, East and North Punjab and Kashmir and monsoon will continue strong in Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat and Lower Sind and active in Konkan and North Deccan. A few falls of rain will also occur along the Northwest Frontier. A.P

RAIN IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, July 25.

Reports from all the talukas in the district show that rain is well distributed this year and from four to eight inches were recorded everywhere during the last week.

The condition of crops is good. The monsoon has extended inland as far as Kolhapur. If the present conditions continue bus traffic, is likely to be paralysed from to-morrow.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Bombay July 26.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-7-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .060 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.3 degrees (4.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 degrees (1.8 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 217 miles.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 26.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 26-7-32 Colaba Point 1.01" Fort 1.35" J. J. Hospital 1.12"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 41.14; Fort 48.66 J. J. Hospital 46.01.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 35.9 Fort 38.90; J. J. Hospital 36.01.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 45.7 Fort 50.89; J. J. Hospital 47.20.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent of Rawalpindi, wire under date July 25:—

Owing to further breaches between Laki Marwat and Tank stations on the Laki-Petu Tank Railway, the line is blocked and train service between the Laki Marwat and Manzai stations has been entirely suspended till further notice. Booking of all kinds of traffic to and from that railway has been stopped.—A. P.

MULTAN IMPERIAL BANK THEFT

Charges Framed

MULTAN, July 25.

Charges have been framed in the Multan Imperial Bank theft case by Mr. P. C. David, city magistrate, against Mahomed Shafi under Section 414 I. P. C. and Mohammad Hussain and Abdul Latif under Section 457/380 I. P. C. accused Godha Ram, a peon of the casher, has been discharged. The accused were charged with the theft of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs from the banks.

How Money Was Recovered

Mr. Lewis, additional District Magistrate, Lahore, giving evidence in this case on July 18, stated that on an application from the C. I. D. Lahore he issued warrants for the search of the Central Bank, Lahore.

A police party after having searched the Bank came across two boxes bearing the names of Abdul Latif and Mohammad Hussain. He opened the two boxes and the boxes were found to contain Rs. 2 lakhs and six thousand and Rs. 44 thousand respectively. These boxes, he said, were again covered with water proof cloth along with the money and their covering and sealed. They were then deposited in the Lahore Treasury. A few days later the Multan police came and he handed over the boxes to them. The witness stated that the seals which were fixed by him were intact and identified them and said that they were the same. He opened both the boxes in the court and found the Government currency notes still inside the respective boxes.

Mirza Miraj Din, Superintendent, C. I. D. Lahore, stated that he was informed on telephone that Abdul Latif and Mohammad Hussain had deposited some money with the Central Bank of India, Lahore together with two boxes. The suspicion was that the money was stolen from the Imperial Bank of India, Multan Office. On this the witness obtained search warrants and called upon the Agent of the Central Bank of India to produce two boxes. The boxes were obtained and taken to the Additional District Magistrate who opened them in his presence and found the notes inside.

Nandlal, Cashier of the Central Bank of Lahore, identified Abdul Latif and Mohammad Hussain in court and stated that on 13th June Abdul Latif deposited in fixed account Rs. 5,000. At the time of deposit Mohammad Hussain was with him. The witness further stated that he had counted notes, one box contained Rs. 2,06,000 and the other 44,000—A. P.

CONSTITUTIONAL LEAGUE OF GUJERAT

Aims And Objects

SURAT, July 25.

The following are extracts from the draft constitution for the Constitutional League of Gujarat:—

Quite a large number of people belonging to different schools of thought in politics, economics and social subjects have for sometime past felt a very great necessity of coming together and uniting their forces under the auspices of an independent institution with a view to further the progress—political, economic and social—of the general public, rural as well as urban. It is, therefore, proposed to form a central body for all Gujarat with Ahmedabad as its headquarters and with branches in different districts and talukas of province of Gujarat.

The following would be the principal objects of this body:—

To bring together persons working in different spheres of life and to bring about an atmosphere of good-will, co-operation and national unity.

To execute a non-controversial programme for the benefit of the public in general and the rural area in particular.

To support the growth of national and indigenous industries and to appoint representative for Gujarat trade outside Gujarat.

To carry on propaganda in cities as well as in villages for better sanitation and easy medical relief.

To organise, wherever possible, schools, libraries, reading rooms medical aid societies etc.

To exert measures for the betterment and amelioration of the backward and depressed classes and to organise labour on sound trade union lines and to encourage better and cleaner life amongst them.

To prepare masses for their responsibilities and rights in the coming constitution of the country.—A. P.

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1. **SECURED LOAN.** He can get a loan of Rs. 1,000 on security of his immovable property worth not less than Rs. 2,000 at 6 per cent. interest per annum and repay the same by 200 monthly instalments.
2. **PERSONAL LOAN.** If he does not possess any immovable property, he can get a loan of Rs. 1,000 on personal security at 6 per cent. interest per annum and repay the same by 100 monthly instalments.
3. **RELIEF BONUS.** In case he dies before he gets any loan, his heirs will be entitled to a Relief Bonus upto Rs. 500.
4. **LIFE BONUS.** In case he does not get any loan or does not want his heirs get any Relief Bonus after his death, he will be paid a Life Bonus of Rs. 150 after 100 months.

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In The Melting Pot

Swiftly Moving Drama Of German Policy

The "Cabinet of Barons" that rules Germany to-day is easily the most reactionary that the country has seen since the brief rule of Michaelis in the World War. The Papen Government is dominated by the militarists, the Junkers, and the industrialists. Its feudal nature is indicated by the presence in it of four barons, one count, two "vons," and just two untitled citizens, writes John Elliot, in the "Nation", New York. The declaration of policy issued by the government is written in the language of Hitler and Hugenberg. It denounces all preceding governments since the establishment of the republic for "having sought to convert the state into a charity institute."

The new government will undoubtedly try to undo the admirable system of unemployment and health insurance, and to abolish the arbitration agreements in industry which prevent wages from being cut by direct action of the employers. The Papen ministry, as one Berlin newspaper puts it, is trying to set the clock back to 1862 and to re-establish as far as domestic industry is concerned (needless to say, not fiscally) the laissez faire principles of the Manchester school. Politically, the consequences may be even more disastrous, and it is not too much to say that the existence of the German Republic established at Weimar in 1919 is imperiled in the year of Goethe's centenary. The first step has been taken toward setting up either a Hitler Government or, what will be more dangerous, a military dictatorship.

SURPRISED

The coming of the Nazis into power was generally expected this year, but the rapidity and manner of Bruning's fall from office surprised everybody, except possibly by authors of the plot against him. Certainly Bruning himself was the most astonished of all at his overthrow. Up to the end he seemed to have no inkling of how his position with President Hindenburg had been undermined, and to have been completely unaware that the conspirators against him had not only picked his successor but filled out the entire list of the next Cabinet. The evening before his fatal Sunday interview with Hindenburg, he addressed the annual dinner of the Foreign Press Association in Berlin and in his last speech as Chancellor belittled "talk" about a Cabinet crisis, saying that he had more important things to think of.

It is curious that Brunning, by nature deeply pessimistic, should have been hopeful for perhaps the first and only time in his life when his doom was already sealed. Victory appeared to him to be within his grasp. In his last Reichstag speech on May 11 he spoke confidently of being "within a hundred meters of the tape." He believed he could get the creditor nations of Europe to agree to the definitive abolition of reparations payments—an achievement which in the minds of his countrymen would rank even higher than the securing of the freedom of the Rhineland by his great predecessor, Gustav Stresemann. The Chancellor felt that his position at home was secure at least until the autumn, and outwardly he had some reason to entertain such a notion. In its last session the Reichstag rejected by a majority of thirty votes the motion of non-confidence introduced against him, and so long as that parliament lasted—and its legal term did not expire until the autumn of 1934—the danger of being upset by the chamber seemed remote.

HINDENBURG'S SUPPORT

Not only had the Chancellor the support of the Reichstag, but he thought that he had what was far more important—the unshakable confidence of the German President. No single individual had contributed so much toward Hindenburg's re-election as Brunning by his stirring addresses throughout the Reich, in which he extolled the Field Marshal in glowing terms for his "good faith" and "loyalty." No Chancellor was ever so devoted to a chief of state as Bruning was to Hindenburg. Above the writing desk of the Catholic statesman hung the picture of the Protestant President. It was Hindenburg who, when the Cabinet of Hermann Muller fell in March 1930, chose the then almost unknown Center Party Reichstag deputy to be the next Chancellor. And when the Reichstag refused Bruning its confidence that summer, Hindenburg stood by him, authorized him to dissolve the parliament, and signed all the necessary emergency decrees to keep the government running. So affectionate were the bonds that linked the two men that when Bruning undertook a trip through East Prussia in the winter of 1931, Hindenburg sent his own fur coat so that the Chancellor might keep warm while he was in the East.

Consequently Hindenburg's victory in the presidential election against Adolf Hitler this year was everywhere regarded as a triumph for Bruning. Even the Brown House in Munich never dreamed that Hindenburg would send to Coventry the man who had brought about his re-election, in order to install in power the forces which had actively fought him in the campaign. But in his hour of triumph Bruning's position with the President was fatally compromised. His most deadly enemies were not the leaders of the parliamentary opposition, but men working underground and in secret—a clique of professional soldiers in the Reichswehr, men in the President's own household, and a group of Junkers, old friends and neighbors of Hindenburg. What Hitler and Hugenberg failed to accomplish by frontal attacks, General Sachleicher, Dr. Otto Meissner, and Elard Oldenburg-Jasuschau succeeded in doing by sapping.

The success of the intrigues against Bruning will be more readily understood if the circumstances under which he first took office in March, 1930, are recalled. He was appointed Chancellor by Hindenburg to create the first truly conservative government under the republic. The hold which the Socialists had had on the Reich for the greatr part of the previous decade was to be broken. Bruning was intrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet resting on a coalition between the Catholic Center and the moderate conservative wing of the Nationalist Party, represented by men like Count Westarp and Treviranus. These calculations did not work out because both Hindenburg and Bruning had entirely misjudged the political situation. Alfred Hugenberg, the boss of the Nationalist Party, shattered this attempt to build a conservative government by turning it out in the Reichstag. In the historical Reichstag elections that followed on September 14, the moderate conservatives were virtually wiped out of political existence, while for the first time the National Socialist Party became a power to be reckoned with.

A MOOT QUESTION.

It will perhaps never remain a moot question whether Bruning would not have followed the more statesmanlike course in taking the Nazis into the government that autumn. Very likely the responsibilities of governing would have sobered down Hitler's party and prevented it from waxing fat in two years of opposition during the worst economic storm that has ever struck Germany. But Bruning feared that the panic created abroad by the entrance of Hitlerites into the Cabinet would lead to wholesale withdrawals of foreign credits. He could not foresee the bank crash of July, 1931, which to produce that disaster anyway. Furthermore, the duration of the crisis was thought at that time to be limited to the following winter and it was expected that an economic recovery in the spring would melt away the "crisis phenomenon" of Hitlerism.

By turning his back on Hitler in the autumn of 1930, Bruning was compelled to cooperate with the Socialists, whose help he had scornfully rejected the previous spring when the Reichstag dissolution could have been avoided. The Socialists had to make compromises as a result of their decision to "tolerate Bruning as the lesser evil," but so did the Chancellor, who needed their votes to preserve the facade of democracy. For Bruning was resolved not to govern by a dictatorship and therefore he needed Socialist support to get a majority for his decrees in the Reichstag. Consequently, the Chancellor, although profoundly conservative in his outlook on life, was pushed steadily to the left. The decision to dissolve the storm detachments of the Hitler movement, for instance, which led directly up to the Chancellor's downfall, was taken under strong pressure from the Socialist Party. But the growing dependence of the Chancellor on the Socialist Party became constantly more irksome to Hindenburg, whose prejudices against that party, rooted in his nature by ancestry, environment, and training, are ineradicable.

How far back the threads of the plot spun against Bruning extend is not generally known. Perhaps the plot began last autumn when Hitler was received several times at the Reichswehr Ministry by General Kurt von Schleicher, then secretary of state in that department. The existence of the backstairs intrigues against the Chancellor leaked out in public in January of this year, when Bruning was endeavoring to obtain the reelection of Hindenburg by parliamentary means through agreement with the Nationalist opposition. At that time strong pressure was brought to bear by a clique to get Bruning to resign on the ground that the Chancellor's tenure of office was the only obstacle in the way of Hindenburg's being reelected by acclamation. One of the principal figures in this intrigue was Dr. Otto Meissner, chief secretary to President Hindenburg. Originally a man of the left, Meissner, a career diplomat, was appointed to the office he now holds by the Socialist Friedrich Ebert, first President of the German Republic. Meissner, like Schacht Gessler, and many other Germans in recent years, has swung over from liberalism to nationalism, and had become convinced that the Nazis had to be brought into the government. At that time, however, the intrigues against Bruning failed, as Hindenburg refused to accept any conditions as the price of his reelection and declined Bruning's repeated offers to resign.

General Schleicher is now the dominant figure in the Papen Cabinet. The present Reichswehr Minister is called the "office general" because most of his fighting has bee done over a desk. He is perhaps the most adroit puller of wires behind the scenes since the late Baron von Holstein who as a powerful minister in the Imperial Foreign Office probably was more responsible for the fall of the German Empire than any other one man. Just fifty years old and a native of Brandenburg on the Havel, General Schleicher embarked on a military career and was soon called to the General Staff. In the security of General Headquarters far from the crashing shall he passed through the entire four years of the war with the exception of the summer of 1917, when he was assigned to staff duty on the quiet Eastern front. He became the coworker of General Wilhelm Groener, whom he was later to overthrow in the closing stages of the war, won the favour of that excellent organizer, and in 1929 was gievn by Groener the post of secretary of state in the Reichswehr Ministry. This office was created for the first time for Schleicher and in fact, it is said, at his own suggestion.

Known to be an exceptionally able as well as an ambitious man, Schleicher even in those days is reported to have had his eyes on the job of the Reichswehr Minister. Never having had a military command, he could hope for no further promotion in the army. When Bruning intrusted Groener with the business of the Ministry of the Interior in reshuffling his Cabinet in October, 1931, Schleicher became the real boss in the Reichswehr Ministry. The first public intimation that there was a rift between the secretary of state and his superior came early this year when a decree was issued by the Reichswehr Ministry authorizing the enlistment of National Socialists in the German army. Previously Nazis, like Communists, had been barred from the army on the ground of being "hostile to the state". This edict created amazements as only shortly before both Bruning and Groener had publicly denounced the Nazis for their treasonable activities. The decree not only revealed the existence of divergent currents in the all-important Reichswehr Ministry, but for a time threatened to drive the Socialist Party into opposition to the government.

DISINTEGRATION.

The Prussian Diet elections on April 24 sounded the knell of the Bruning Cabinet, although this was not generally appreciated at the time. It apparently convinced Hindenburg that the counsel of his unofficial advisers that the Nazis must participate in the Government was correct and that Bruning's policy of shutting the door in Hitler's face was hopeless. The disintegration of the Bruning Government began when Hermann Warmbold, a director of the I.G. Farbenindustrie, resigned as Minister of Commerce early in May. Taken into the Cabinet only six months previously to win the support of the industrialist for the government, Warmbold soon fell into serious disagreement with his colleagues. His projects for a veiled and controlled inflation were shattered against the firm resistance of Bruning and the president of the Reichsbank, Dr. Luther, and his endeavours to effect sweeping reductions in the "doles" for the unemployed also proved fruitless against the opposition of the Minister of Labour, Adam Stegerwald, former secretary of the Catholic trade unions. Warmbold's retirement from the Bruning Cabinet was the signal that big business had declared war on the government. Now the dye-trust director has bobbed up again as head of the same ministry in the reactionary Papen Cabinet.

The act that probably decided the government's fate, however, was the decree banning Hitler's private army. This measure was pressed upon a rather reluctant Chancellor by Groener and the Socialists. It aroused the utmost opposition in military circles, where the Nazi storm troopers were regarded as a valuable adjunct to the small German army in that they kept alive the "martial spirit" of the country.

The uprising of the "political generals" led by Schleicher made Groener's retention of the Reichswehr Ministry impossible. The political crisis was postponed by the Whitsuntide holidays, during which President Hindenburg retired to his country estate in Neudeck in East Prussia to ponder over the situation.

Hindenburg's departure was disastrous for Bruning. If the President had remained in Berlin the Chancellor might have been able to restore his dissipated authority. But in far-off East Prussia, with the Polish Corridor stretching between Neudeck and the German capital, Hindenburg was subject to a constant stream of advice from his Juncker neighbours. The emergency decree which the Bruning Cabinet was drafting in those days was the last straw. It provided, among other things, that the estate of the big landowners which were heavily indebted should be broken up and sold at a fair price and then converted into small holdings.

JUNKERS UP IN ARMS.

The proposal to cut up to the large estates of the class that had ruled Prussia since time immemorial brought all the Junkers up in arms. One of those who most influenced Hindenburg to oppose this measure was the picturesque octogenarian Prussian Tory, Oldenburg-Januschau, (who years before the war made the famous remark that the Kaiser ought to be able at any time to send a lieutenant and ten soldiers to shut up the Reichstag. Another Junker who helped convince the President of the "bolshevistic nature" of the Bruning plan was Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, to-day occupies the key position of Minister of Interior.

The three dominant classes in pre-war Germany—the militarists, the Junkers, and the big industrialists—were now arrayed against Bruning. The unexampled speed with which the new Chancellor was named and the list of Cabinet members filled out indicates that the plot was well prepared in advance. The conspiracy against Bruning is said to have been concocted in detail at the highly aristocratic Gentlemen's Club in Berlin, an association of industrial magnates and big landowners.

CLUMSY MANOCUVRE.

Franz von Papen's selection as Chancellor does not argue much for the intelligence of the "political generals." With the exception of the ex-Kaiser, there is probably no other German who could so effectively revive war time memories and prejudics in America and England against Germany as this one-time military attache of the German Embassy in Washington whose espionage activities resulted in his ignominious deportation from the United States. Herr von Papen was chosen as Chancellor by the plotters to win over the Catholic Center Party, of which he was a member on the extreme right wing. But the effect on the Center Party was precisely the opposite of that which was intended. Had a Nationalist been chosen, the Centrists in accordance with their traditional policy would have given the new government "a chance" and so abstained from voting against it in the Reichstag. But the appointment of this Catholic "renegade," as the Centrists call Papen, was regarded by his own party as adding a gratuitous insult to the injury they had had to sustain through the humiliating downfall of their distinguished representative, Bruning. This clumsy maneuver drove the Centrists into an opposition as bitter and as angry as has not been manifested by this party since the days of the Kulturkampf with Bismarck.

The intentions of the Schleicher group are veiled in deepest secrecy and are viewed with the greatest anxiety by the republicans. The National Socialist press calls it a "transitional Cabinet" and says that its only task is to hold office until their party takes over the government after the election. But Schleicher himself is reliably credited with saying that his government is good for the next four years. It is also hardly likely that men like Baron von Neurath, the former German ambassador in London, would throw up their careers just for the sake of serving for a few months in a caretaker's government. Schleicher must have one of two plans in his mind. He may intend to forom a pact with Hitler after the election and span the millions of that extremist party to the chariot of German militarism and junkerism, throwing a sop to Cerberus in the shape of a couple of ministerial posts and perhaps the Reichscommissarship of Prussia. This is based on the assumption that the Hitlerites and the Hugenberg Nationalists together will win a majority in the next Reichstag. More likely they will not. In that event, the Reichswehr Minister may figure on ruling by means of a military dictatorship based on the Reichswehr. In any case it behooves German republicans to watch the developments of the next months with the closest attention, for never has the Weimar democracy been in such danger as it is now.

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The Seventh Annual General Meeting of Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital was held on Sunday last when Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, J.P., presided. The report and the audited accounts which were presented were adopted.

During the year under review the Hospital has maintained its progress and popularity. The number of patients treated was 1,270 and the number of their treatment days comes to 28,059.

The hospital contains accommodation for 92 patients. Besides there is accommodation for 21 patients in the Maternity Department. The highest number of patients in the hospital was 101. The hospital started with an accommodation for 40 beds only, of which 20 beds were free beds. Though the number of free beds during the year was 63 all of them were fully occupied during the year, and the hospital had to maintain a waiting list for free patients. The Maternity Department which was opened during the year 1928 is becoming increasingly popular. 333 patients were treated during the year in this Department and the number of their treatment days comes to 3,505.

DONATIONS.

The Hospital received during the year Rs. 1,06,479-9-8. Besides this Rs. 11,700 were received being the total of the monthly donations received during the year.

The total expense come to Rs. 1,31,520-12-0.

Within the short period of seven years the hospital has increased its accommodation nearly three times to what it was when it commenced its work with only 40 beds in the year 1925.

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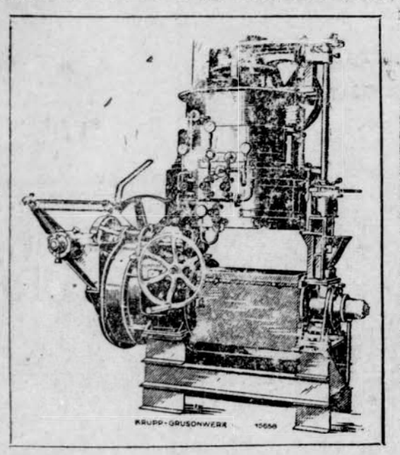

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SIAMESE REVOLUTION

RESULT OF SPREAD OF WESTERN IDEAS

To those familiar with the social organization of Siam the report of the revolt of the Army and Navy and the announcement of a Constitution have certainly come as a surprise, writes Dr. H. G. Quaritch Wales in the "The Times." It was expected that, as elsewhere in the East, the growth of education and the introduction of Western ideas would sooner or later lead to a desire for a representative form of government; but it was thought that the peaceful agricultural Siamese masses, with their deep-rooted respect for ancient traditions, would be content to wait until such time as their rulers saw fit to accord them a measure of self-government.

Now, however, the news of the revolution indicates that the people have been bold enough to take the law into their own hands, but one does not expect the dire effects so characteristic of social upheavals in the West. To understand the causes that have led up to the present position one must inquire into the nature of the monarchy and its relationship to the social life of the people.

PATRIARCHISM.

From the time when the Siamese first threw off the Khmer yoke at Sukhothai in the thirteenth century, their government has always been an absolute monarchy, but it has varied from a mild patriarchism to the extremes of cruel tyranny. During the first hundred years of their independence the Siamese enjoyed their new-found liberty under the mildest paternal rule. Their kings levied no taxes, allowed the meanest of their subjects the right of audience, and in an inscription have left to posterity evidence of the happiness of their subjects in the simple yet eloquent words: "Whoever likes to sport, sports; whoever likes to laugh, laughs; whoever likes to sing, sings.

With the establishment of the capital farther south a Sukhothai in A.D. 1350 the kingdom increased in size and consolidated its political position among the napolitical position among the nations of South-Eastern Asia. But this was accompanied by an excessive centralization of the administration, and a false appearance of wealth was produced as a result of the concentration of expenditure on a luxurious royal court, the country people being reduced to poverty.

"THE DIVINE ESSENCE."

There was no strong Brahmanic caste to control the despotism of kings, as was the case in India, and the officials were merely menials intent on retaining their precarious positions and extracting what they could out of the people whenever opportunity arose. The reason for this change in the relations between the monarch and his subjects after the foundation of Ayudhya was that the Siamese had become more sophisticated as they penetrated farther southwards and mixed with more advanced peoples.

Though the masses remained strongly attached to the simple tenets of Hinayana Buddhism, the kings sought to emulate the pomp and stately court life of their former Khmer suzerains, and imbibed over-ripe Hindu ideas of divine kingship. They came to be regarded as Bodhisattvas or as incarnations of Hindu deities, and the taboos and elaborate ceremonials with which they surrounded themselves did much to impress the ignorant masses with the divinity of the monarch.

The Siamese king was regarded as divine by virtue of the office which he held, and respect was thus paid rather to the office than to the man.

When the people were goaded beyond endurance a bad ruler was sometimes dethroned, and then, since it was believed that the divine essence had left him, his life was no longer inviolable.

BANGKOK.

Ayudhya was destroyed by the Burmese in 1767, but with the foundation of Bangkok in 1782 the old order was reconstructed, and it was not until the accession of King Mongkut in 1851 that a great change for the better took place and a new era of prosperity was initiated which has continued to develop almost without interruption down to the present day. Perhaps the greatest strides were made during the long reign of King Chulalongkorn (1868-1910), who especially endeared himself to his people by his abolition of slavery, and saw fit to place some measure of responsibility in the hands of his chief ministers.

The accession of his successor, King Rama VI., who had been educated in Europe, was marked by a half-hearted plot to place the supreme power in other hands. The plot was nipped in the bud, but had it developed it could not have been compared to the present revolution, for it was merely one of those palace intrigues of frequent occurrence in Siamese history on the death of a king, which, even if accompanied by a short and sharp struggle, seldom disturbed the simple life of the common people.

ABSOLUTE POWER.

It was the policy of King Chulalongkorn and his successors to be true fathers of their people, and to rule, as far as modern administrative conditions allow, with the same mild benevolence as that which characterized their predecessors of the first Siamese kingdom at Sukhothai. But while putting the welfare of their subjects before personal considerations, they were particular to retain, at least in theory, the idea of the divinity of the kingship and their absolute power of life and death over their subjects.

The present monarch, King Prajadhipok, is no exception in his desire to further the best interests of his subjects before all else, and though he only went so far as to establish a Supreme Council of of which his own princely relatives were the only members, there is no doubt that he had in view the eventual introduction of a system of representative government as soon as the people were fitted for it by education. At present the great majority of them are by no means fitted for it and one can only view the possibility of its introduction in the near future with apprehension.

The causes which have so suddenly expedited the political destiny of Siam are not are to seek. Like so many other present-day phenomena, they are rooted in the world-wide economic depression, by which Siam, though she thought to escape it, has now been hit as hard as most countries. This brought about the necessity of greatly increased taxation in order to balance the Budget, and more especially direct taxation, of which the Siamese had hitherto had little experience. The difficulty of collecting an income-tax led to the imposition of a salaries tax which, by its obvious unfairness, caused the salaried classes of the capital to fear a return of the old oppressive measues, and not unnaturally they took up the slogan of "no taxation without representation."

CLAIM FOR MORE PROTECTION FOR TEXTILE COTTON INDUSTRY

Maharashtra Chamber Opposed To Prefersential Treatment To Any Imported Piecegoods

In the course of a letter addressed by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Tariff Board regarding the question of pottection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry it is stated:—

The Committee believe that cloth being one of the prime necessities of life, it is desirable to try to make this country fully self-contained in respect of its cloth requirements as early as possible. The Cotton Textile Industry or India satisfies the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission (para 97 of their Report). The Committee, therefore, urge adequate or sufficient protection to the Cotton Textile Industry to achieve this object.

SPIRIT OF SWADESHI.

The industry has progressed during the last two years since the passing of the Cotoin Textile Protection Act (1930). Although to a certain extent the increase of production has been due to the small measure of protection granted by means of tariffs, it is absolutely due to the spirit of Swadeshi which is awakened among the people of the country. The prices of Indian piecegoods have gone down, but they have not come down to the extent they ought to have, proportionately to the prices of the imported piecegoods. In the absence of adequate measure of protection, it is possible that foreign piece-goods imports of superior varieties may again begin to increase when the Swadeshi sentiment begins to wane, unless in the interval it becomes possible to produce all these varieties in the country itself at competitive and fair prices. A measure of protection, it will be seen, must be full and adequate, if the same is to serve its purpose early and properly. New capital can only come in, and more mills can only be established, if sufficient and not meagre protection for a reasonable period is definitely assured.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

The protection granted by the 1930 Act, small as it was, has undoubtedly done some good to the industry. There has been great diversification of production and the progress made by the industry can be considered satisfactory. The cotton piecegoods production which stood on an average at 2176 million yards during the five years' period (1925-1930) rose to 2948 million yards by the year 1931-32—an increase of nearly 39 per cent. The same way the production of yarn increased from 756 million lbs. (average annual production for the five yenars 1925-1930) to 954 million lbs. in 1931-32, an increase of more than 25 per cent. The foreign piecegoods imports decreased from 1919 million yards in 1929-30 to 760 million yards in 1931-32: Imports of yarn also have gone down considerably. The consumption of Indian cotton by the mills in the country increased from 19 lakhs of bales in 1928-29 to 24 lakhs of bales in 1931-32.

INDUSTRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Due to internal competition the consumer has been benefitted and the prices charged to him have not been high. Many mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Cawnpore and elsewhere have passed on the spinning of higher or finer counts, and the weaving of better quality and variety of cloth which is available to-day. The Committee submit all this is a fine achievement on the part of the Textile Industry of the country and it has more than justified the small amount of protection which was given to it only as an emergent measure to avoid dangerous results, as Sir George Rainy observed in his speech in the Legislative Assembly while introducing the same in 1930, and shown what is possible to accomplish under favourable conditions created by the increased import duties, inadequate as they admittedly were.

NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

The Committee of this Chamber are definitely opposed to preferential treatment to any imported piecegoods, as they think the same would not be in India's interest. It cannot be reasonably argued that if preference is given to varieties not at present produced in India, there can be no harm to Indian textile industry. The Committee would like to contend in this connection that these varieties would soon begin to be produced and they do not wish that the question of protection should every now and then arise. The whole cotton textile industry should be put for a definite number of years on a strong protective basis so as to ensure it fully to develop and be able to meet the entire cloth requirements of the country at an early date. The Committee would suggest duty on rayon imports also. They have, therefore, to suggest that all non-Indian cotton piecegoods imported into the country, whatever the country of their manufacture, should be subject to the same protective tariff and that no exception should be made in any case. By making an increasing use of imported long staple cotton till the same becomes available to a sufficient extent in this country, it is possible for the Indian mills to produce all variety of superior quality of cloth which at present comes from outside, as many of our mills have already passed on to spinning of finer counts, as stated above, and made the necessary investment for the purpose.

WILL JAPAN RETALIATE?

The Committee have also to point out that since Japan consumes a large quantity of Indian cotton we must also consider whether she may not retaliate by transferring her custom elsewhere, if this country discriminates against her.

The Committee of this Chamber have to note that although they agree that import duty of 6 pies per lb. during the last year on foreign cotton brought into India acts to some extent as a disadvantage from the point of view of Indian mills in their competition with the imported qualities of fined cloth, they stand for retention of this, as the same has given some advantage to the cotton grower of the country and is calculated to help those who desire to grow better varieties of cotton.

PROTECT HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

The Committee would like to draw the attention of the Tariff Board to the need of protecting the Hosiery Industry of the country against competition from the foreign hosiery which is sold at amazingly low prices. Nearly 80 per cent of the total hosiery imports of India came from Japan in 1929-30. The same year if we look to their value we find that out of the total hosiery imports of nearly Rs. 143 lakhs Japan contributed 123.34 lakhs, United Kingdom 1.18 lakhs, United States of America 3.88 lakhs and other countries 15.27 lakhs. If a sufficiently high 'ad valorem' duty is put upon the imported hosiery for a reasonable period, it will give a fillip to the Indian hosiery industry which is struggling today and enable it to grow with vigour so as to be early able to meet the hosiery demand of the country to a very substantial extent.

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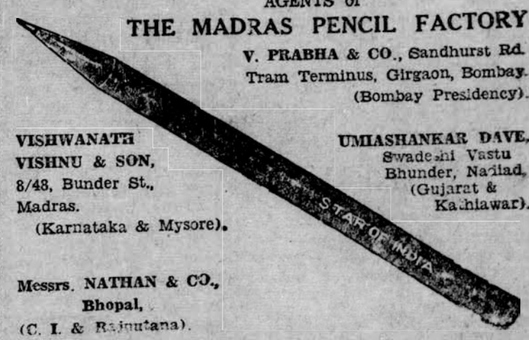

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Persistent Farm Board Selling Depressing Prices

CROP MAKING STEADY ADVANCE

Short Covering At The Decline

Bombay, July 26

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Monday in the absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather but later advanced partially on covering by shorts.

The action of the market suggests that ardent Bears are not inclined to increase their short interest before they can have any reliable idea about the crop. Of course, present persistent selling by the Federal Farm Board and the co-ops is depressing prices but looking to the absorbing power it seems that there is a good potential demand. Over and above this the trade knows the extent of possible amount of selling.

It appears that favourable weather experienced at present is showing a favourable progress of the crop and this factor is discouraging buyers. The market is lacking support. Trade conditions show no important change.

The New York cotton futures market at a decline of 6 points on easier Liverpool advices and favourable weather reports. Light and moderate rainfall is reported over the Central Belt and Arkansas. Scattered showers have fallen in the Amarillo District in North-West Texas. Thus there was nothing in the weather report to induce more business. But shorts were eager to cover a portion of their floating interest and prices recovered 6 points from the opening level during the first hour and October option reached 5.74 which was the highest level of the day. At this level there was increased selling pressure from the Farm Board which resulted in a decline of 10 points from the top. Later on prices again advanced 7 points on short covering and the market closed at a net decline of 3 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and prices closed unchanged compared with Saturday's closing. Spot cotton prices closed also unchanged at 5.60c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points. There was little hedge selling with no off-take. The market was quiet but better American advices caused slight rally in the afternoon. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 4.50d. per lb.

There was a heavy drop in the East Indian cotton prices which closed at a decline of 34 to 1 point.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of one to two points.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:

Favourable weather caused further easiness. Senator Borah's speech is well received but the general opinion is that no material improvement in the American political snituation will take place till after the Presidential Election. The political situation in India remains very perplexing and lack of confidence is retarding the normal seasonal demand for Cotton goods.

We continue to advise purchases on setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLE

N Y October Highest 5.74 (10-33 a.m.)

N Y October Lowest 5.64 (12-8 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Persistent Farm Board selling depressing more than expected. Would only buy on further decline.

Liverpool: Weather continues ideal. Crop progressing favourably. Trade advices unimproved. Only mills Orient really active.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

9-13 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in the Central belt and Arkansas. Eastern belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

11-30 a.m.: Easiness here on continued Farm Board's selling in New York.

12-32 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight scattered showers in Amarillo District (N. W. Texas). Warm. The crop is making steady advance.

8-37 p.m.: New York: Cooperatives are selling. Weather is favourable.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 25.

October	5.71—03
December	5.86—03
January 1933	5.94—0
March 1933	6.08—03
Middling spot	5.75—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 25.

October	570
December	5.85
Middling spot	5.60

NEW YORK
New York, July 25.

New York—10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool closing time)—

October	5.73
January	5.97
March	6.11
New York Noon Call—	
October	5.67
January	5.89
March	6.03

NEW YORK COTTON
DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 25.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain mil.

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's closing Liverpool, July 25.
July 1932	4.34	4.31—09
August 1932		4.31—08
September 1932		4.31—08
October 1932	4.35	4.32—03
November 1932		4.34—03
December 1932		4.36—09
January 1933	4.42	4.39—09
February 1933		4.42—09
March 1933	....	4.45—09
April 1933		4.43—03
May 1933		4.51—08
June 1933		4.53— 03
July 1933		4.56—08
Middling Spot		4.50—09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
London July 25.

Sakellaridis—z	
July	6.61
October	6.77
November	6.83
December	6.87
January 1933	6.93
March 1933	7.02
May 1933	7.10
F.G.F. Spot	6.90

INDIAN COTTON.
London July 25.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.16
Fine (good staple)	4.28
Superfine (good staple)	4.40
C.P.—OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.27
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.42
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.57
BENGAL—	
Good	3.59
Fully Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
Superfine	3.89

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London. July 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.
25/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes.
25/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
26/ August sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.
No Offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London. July 25.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Aug. per cwt 7/10½ sellers
C. & F. Bombay.
July/Aug. per cwt 7/11 sellers.
C. & Karachi.
July/Aug. per cwt 7/11 sellers.

COFFEEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 25.

Fair Rio Coffeee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London. July 25.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.
No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.
£11/17/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Raneseed Toria Tuli/Continent.
£10/17/6 July/Aug. sellers.

LOANS.
London. July 25.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3/4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.
London. July 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 26.

B C Rate T T 1/6
B C Rate D D 1/6
LONDON:—
Banys Selling T T 1/6 1/32 July.
Banys Selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Sept
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 July/Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32. Sep.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 376.
Banks Selling T T 375.
Banks Buying T T 372
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 675.
Banks Buying D D 695.
AMSTERDAM:
Banks Selling D D 66 1/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 104
Banks Buying 60 days 100.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 112 3-4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 1-4
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.55 1/2 25th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 26th instant
Japan/London 1/6 3/4 25th instant
London/Paris 90.70 25th instant
London/Belgium 25.65 25th instant
London/Switzerland 18.25 25th instant
London/Italy 69.70 25th instant
London/Berlin 14.96 25th instant
London/Holland 8.82 25th instant
London/Stockholm 19.48 25th instant
London/New York 3.55 1/4 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-15-11 23rd instant £5-15-9 25th instant
Silver London ready 17 1/16 23rd instant 17 25th instant
Silver London forward 17 1/8 23rd instant 17 1/16 25th instant
Silver New York ready 27 1/4 23rd instant 27 3/8 25th instant
London discounts 3 mos 27/32 per cent 23rd instant 27/32 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 3/16 per cent 23rd instant 1 3/16 per cent 25th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent, 3 Mos 2½ per cent.; 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

LINSEED.
London. July 25.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £9/11/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton. 7/13/9 July sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London) £10/8/9 July/Aug. sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 25.

Copper Brabiers	35-3/4
Yellow Metal	31-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	127

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 25.

Demand Bills 3.55-1/2

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 25.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	17
Forward	1711/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 25.

Bar gold fine per oz. £5:15:9.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 25.

T T London on Berlin	14.96-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.83-1/4
T T London on Brussels	25.67
T T London on Madrid	44.46
T T London on Milan	69.81
T T London on Berne	18.26
T T London on Paris	99.78
T T London on Prague	120.25
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.55-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 25.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	13
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	112
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6-1/2
National Bank of India	39-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	107-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	100-1/8
Burma Paper 3½ p.c.	49
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	69
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	80
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	103-1/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	72-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	106-1/4

American Statistics Cotton

CONSUMPTION AND CARRY-OVER

The "Commerce and Finance" states:

"There has been a tendency to scale down estimates of this season's world consumption, with a corresponding increase in ideas as to the probable carryover. According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service it now appears that consumption will be in the neighbourhood of 12,400,000 to 12,500,000 bales, implying a world's carryover of about 13,250,000 to 13,350,000 bales. These figures suggest that the new crop movement will find the market with a supply of old cotton on hand equal to about 800,000 bales more than were consumed during the present season. Naturally this emphasizes the desirability of a small crop this year but there is an old saying that 'everything known is in the prices' and the statistical position has evidently been discounted by the lowest price levels in the history of the trade, with future fluctuations depending upon the size of the coming crop in relation to next season's world's requirements as they develop."

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 25.

September	1.00
December	1.05
March	1.06

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 25.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 12/10-1/2 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 14/1-1/2 Jan/Apl. sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 25.

Bank Bills, 3 Months	1-43/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	1-27/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	2-7/8 p.c.

INDORE MARKETS

INDORE, July 25.

Seeds Wheat and Cotton, Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 21, 22
Wheat Malwim Rs. 17, 18
Wheat Pissi Rs. 14, 16
Gram Rs. 16
Linseed bold brown Rs. 20
Teelseed Rs. 40
Cottonseed Rs. 16
Cotton (Ginned) Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 68, 75
Cotton Nimari per boja Rs. 55, 65
Cotton Broach per candy of 784 lbs (ready) Rs. 170
Cotton Broach June July 1935 delivery Rs. 183
Market firm.

INDORE SHARE MARKET.

P. M. Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 100 32
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 100-12/8 329/8
Hukumchand Mills Ltd 100-10 222/8
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 100-12/8 165
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 100-7 110
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3/8 81
Rajkumar Mills Ltd 100 40
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd 100 20
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd 50
Bank of Indore Ltd 25 21

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 26.

October	127.40—0.60
January	131.80+0.70

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 26.

	1931-32	1930-31
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 25/7/32	10022000	8900000
Receipts Yesterday 25/7/32	10000	3000
Exports to date 25/7/32	3689000	6879000
Stock at Ports 22/7/32	3453000	2824000
Stock at Interior Towns 22/7/32	1361000	818000
Stock at Liverpool 22/7/32	6718000	5303000
Visible Supply 22/7/32	751000	963000
Quantity in Sight 22/7/32	14698000	13188000
Quantity out of Sight 22/7/32	13168000	10950000

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Income-tax Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had an interview with Sir Alexander Tottenham, Kt., C I E. Member, Central Board of Revenue, on Monday, July 25, at 12 noon, when they discussed with him several income-tax questions.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 26.

Nurjehan, Palmer, Java.
British Dominion, Dannier, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, July 27.

Bandra, Wootton, Busrah.
Khandalla, Carter, Calcutta.
Takliwa, Bannehr, Durban.
Jalavihar, Memarry, Rangoon.
Tapti, Robert, Assab (in Italy).

LOADING.

Steamer Mancaberi for Trieste.
Steamer President Adam for New York.
Steamer British Dominion for Abadan.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Takliwa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Takliwa will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Co's steamer Nurjehan arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S British Dominion:—The A P O Co's steamer British Dominion arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalavihar will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Tapti:—The Graham T Co's steamer Tapti will sail to-day for Assab (in Italy) with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 26.

S S Bhutan for London:—84 bags dry ginger A P Gupta; 7 cases bristles, 7 cases cotton prints, 14 cases woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 6 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 4 bales animal skin J Nizami and Co.; 6 bales animal skin A R Mistri; 10 bales animal skin M R Shaffi and Co.; 33 bales animal skin K Lalbhai; 19 bales animal skin A M S Pillai and Co.

For Marseilles:—400 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Son; 1280 bags groundnuts K Devchand Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Antwerp:—1360 bags linseed oil cakes E Usman; 1240 bags linseed oil cakes New Mofussil Co.

For Tarragone:—50 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 38 balles cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton by V P Maskai; 2614 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Moucaleiri for Venice:—700 bags castor seed, 700 bags rapeseed and 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Ancona:—700 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

For Trieste:—165 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S President Adams for New York:—33 bales woollen numdas American Express Co.; 1114 bags gum karaya N Mooljl and Co.; 8 bales namdas Cox & Kings Ltd; 50 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Marseilles:—800 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

For Suez:—65 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Genoa:—606 bags linseed K Devchand and Co.; 1392 bags castor seed A Piras and Co; 6 bales sheep skin Shamjimal.

For Sanfancisco:—1450 bags castor seed M Bhuta and Co.

S S City of Eastbourne for Liverpool:—29 bales wool raw G Sabhagmal; 20 bales wool raw M Nissim; 10 bales wool raw W Latham and Co.

For Dunkirk:—25 bales wool raw Shamjimal; 110 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Antwerp:—416 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—1500 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.

S S City of Lyons for Boston:—20 bales goat skin Shamjimal.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 26.

S S Takliwa, Agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—2158 bags rice; 3569 bags tea; 596 bags betel nuts; 60 drums red lead; 26 drums varnish; 124 drums colour; 1429 drums paint; 30 cases roofing felt; 2917 bundles cast iron pipes and fittings.

S S Jalajyoti, Agents S S N Co., from Calcutta:—2093 bags rice; 80 bales jute twine; 100 bales gunnies; 151 H/c tea.

From Colombo:—1050 cylinders cocoanut oil; 20 bundles gunnies.

From Cochin:—216 bags cocoanuts; 147 kallies hooka shells; 1313 bundles coir yarn 451 tins cocoanut oil; 143 bundles coir rope.

From Calicut:—176 boras cotton waste; 4193 bags cocoanuts; 271 bags ginger; 137 jottas coir rope; 93 jottas coir yarn; 357 bales cotton.

S S Ellora Agents M M and Co., from Mohmerah:—73 bales wool; 44 bags salted skin.

From Bushire:—51 bags gum tragacauth; 46 bags attari.

From Bahrein:—15 bags attari.

From Bunder Abbas:—51 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—100 bags sardines; 622 bags dates.

From Gwadar:—30 packets dry fish; 15 baskets mats.

From Dubai:—11 tins pearls; 1 tin gold.

POONA RACES: A SUGGESTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following suggestions in your widely circulated Sporting Paper for the coming Poona Races the first of which is to be held on the 6th August. It is still acknowledged by all that the communal trouble of Bombay though very much on the improve has not yet totally disappeared.

Under the circumstances if the following suggestions are carried out by W. I. T. C. in conformity with the G. I. P. Railway, I am sure there will be the usual attendance at the races if not more.

(a) The Race Specials to start an hour or so earlier than last year.
(b) The starting interval between the races which is half an hour may be curtailed to 20 or 25 minutes thereby saving nearly an hour.
(c) The First Race each day to start at least half an hour earlier than usual.
(d) The starting time of the return Race Specials may be so arranged that the first and second class specials may reach the V. T. not later than 9-30 p.m. and the third class special not later than 10 p.m.

I have taken the sense of several race-goers in this matter and almost all of them have concurred with my suggestions. However if any better suggestions are forth-coming from other race-going colleagues, they are welcome so long as the return journey is arranged to time as above. As there is plenty of time yet for the ....of the W. I. T. C. and G. I. P. Railway to make alterations in the timings, I hope the authorities in charge will do what they possibly can for the interests of the race-goers as well as for the convenience of the race-goers.—Yours, etc.

REGULAR RACE-GOER.
Bombay, July 25.

Remittances To British Treasury

(In pounds sterling).

	During the week ending 23rd July 1932.	From 1st April 1932 to 23rd July 1932.
1. Sterling purchased in India	Nil.	223,000
2. Sterling taken over in London	Nil.	715,000
3. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil.	Nil.
4. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil.	3,750,000
Total	Nil.	2,812,000

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 6 months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 3,70,00,000 and Rs 2,07,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 82-3-5 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-3-0 received approximately 83 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-6-3 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and 3 months' bills were Rs. 1,75,00,000 and Rs. 21,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for 6 and 3 months' bills were Rs. 3-9-3 and Rs. 2-6/8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate 6 months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 27th July 1932 to Monday, the 1st August at Rs. 98-5-0 per cent. Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills sold from the 20th to the 25th July amounted to Rs. 4,89,50,000.

Tenders for 6 months' and 3 months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 2nd August. Successful tenderer should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 5th August. Other conditions are as usual

BOY BEATEN TO DEATH

VILLAGE QUARREL SEQUEL

Eye-Witnesses' Story

Bombay, Tuesday.

How a cold-blooded murder was committed in broad day light on the Bombay-Agra Road near Ghatkopar on Saturday last was narrated by two eye-witnesses before the City Coroner this morning when an inquest was held touching the death of one Sakharam Ramji a 18 years old Hindu who died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday.

Ramji Dhakya, the father of the deceased Sakharam, deposed that at about 5 p.m. on Saturday one Pandya, a friend of his son, came to his house and invited his son for a walk. The latter accepted the invitation and accompanied Pandya. After an hour Pandya came back running to the witness and broke the ghastly news to him that his son was killed. The witness hurried to the place with Pandya and found his son lying unconscious in a field near the Bombay-Agra Road. He took the injured man to the Police Station and the police removed him to the dispensary at Kurla. From there Sakharam was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay where he died on Sunday.

A QUARREL.

Pandoo Khandoo, an eye-witness to the murder stated that on Saturday last he went out for a walk with his friend, the deceased. They were going along the Bombay-Agra Road. Reaching near a toddy shop he left his companion on road and went himself to a field where his cattle were grazing.

It was then that he saw one Dhondya who was also tending his cattle quarrelling with another man named Savlya. Both of them were abusing each other. Witness went to Savlya and asked him why he was abusing Dhondoo. Thereupon Savlya began to abuse the witness. In the meanwhile a Police Havaldar came on the scene and put them aside.

While this quarrel was going on two men named Baboo and Shankar appeared of the scene. They are both brothers and were armed with sticks. One of them, Baboo, shouted out to the deceased and asked "Who is a Dada (Bully) there?" The deceased replied that they were not "Dadas" but poor men. Hearing this Shankar and Baboo both went up to the deceased and Shankar gave him blows with the stick on his hands. Witness identified the stick before the court. Sakharam received the blows on his hands.

THREW STONES ON HIM.

Baboo then went up and gave him blows on the ear. The deceased fell down. Baboo then gave him two or three more blows and Shankar threw tro or three stones on him.

On seeing this witness ran to the father of the deceased and told him what had happened. Witness and the father then returned to the place and removed the deceased who was lying unconscious to the Police Station from where he was first taken to Kurla and later to the K E M Hospital, Bombay where he succumbed to the injuries.

Pandu Gopal, a Police Havaldar from Ghatkopar, deposed that he was on patrol duty on the Bombay-Agra Road on the day in question. When he was returning to the police office he saw Baboo at a short distance from a toddy shop. He had a stick in his hand. He (Baboo) was challenging one Devki Bhayya and asking him who was a "Dada". Witness asked them not to quarrel on a public road.

In the mean while witness heard shouts of "Marla, Marla." He saw Baboo and Shankar, both of whom were armed with sticks, beating a man. On going near the witness found that the man, who was being belaboured, was the deceased Sakharam.

A police man who was coming up arrested Baboo, one of the assailants who was running away. Witness himself arrested the other assailant Shankar.

The jury returned the unanimous verdict that the deceased was murderously assaulted with sticks on Bombay-Agra Road on Saturday last near Ghatkopar by two men Baboo and Shankar who live at Ghatkopar.

REVOLVER ARREST

KARACHI, July 25.

Police are reported to have arrested a Bengalee young man to-day. It is stated that he had a revolver in his possession. They are reticent about this arrest but it is understood to be in connection with the alleged assault on a constable on the night of the previous Thursday.

Several house searches were also made to-day.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1932

EX-KAISER'S MOVES CAUSE STIR

Longing Eyes On Fatherland

Dutch Government Asked To Watch His Activities

WILHELM.

HAGUE, July 25.

Persistent and growing rumours that the ex-Kaiser is engaging in political activities has led M. Vos, a member of the Lower House, to table a question asking the Prime Minister what measures the Dutch Government has taken to prevent this.

The ex-Kaiser entered Holland in 1918 when he saw the defeat of Germany in the war of 1914-18 was inevitable, and when he realised that President Wilson and the Allies would not care to enter into a treaty with a Hohenzollern on the German throne. Holland readily gave him asylum, and later refused to surrender him for trial, as the Treaty of Versailles demanded.

He has been spending his days at Doorne, not far from the Dutch-German border, and his home has been the Mecca of German royalists ever since.

The Crown Prince, his eldest son, was the first to leave Holland for his homeland where he has settled on his East Prussian estate. Recently he has been taking active interest in the politics of the Reich, and was spoken of as a possible successor to President Hindenburgh.

The other children of the ex-Kaiser are all in Germany, no doubt fishing in the troubled waters.

The ex-Kaiser moved out of Doorne in the middle of last June, to Zandvodt, nearer the border, under doctor's advice, and at once there was a flutter in the political dovecots of Europe.

The above cable suggests the possibility of intensive political developments since then, which if unchecked, might lead to the return of the Hohenzollerns to political power in Germany, which however is an utter impossibility in view of the strong Socialist and Communist, and Republican sentiment and opinion in present-day Germany.

MILITARISM.

The reign of Wilhelm the Second was marked by a strong militarism and an intense ambition to secure the dominance of Germany in the Councils of Europe—an ambition which by none too scrupulous action and none too careful regard of treaty obligations brought about, rather contributed to, the most destructive war in history. If he succeeds, there will be an end of the Versailles system, and all that it has meant in post-war Europe.

The ex-Kaiser will be breaking one of the most important conditions of his asylum if he breaks loose and gets away to Germany—that he should not take part in politics, either of his country or of Holland. And if his intended adventure—as reported—fails, he will find no place to live in, a rather bad thing for a man on the wrong side of seventy.

The temptation to him at the present moment to try his luck in Germany is, however, irresistible. The extremely troubled state of the country is such as to invite an adventurer's desperate efforts, which might be rewarded in an unexpected manner. Dictator von Papen, is more monarchist than republican, and the Nazis will probably welcome a "Deliverer" from the French—and the Jews.

SIKH YOUTH SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' R. I.

"On Brink Of Committing Serious Revolutionary Crime"

DEFENCE STORY OF PLANTED REVOLVER

LUCKNOW, July 25.

Provided the opportunity was forthcoming it was the intention of the accused to commit some serious crime of revolutionary nature. Deterrent punishment is therefore called for, thus observed Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muammad Bashir Sidiqi, City Magistrate, Lucknow, while sentencing Kartar Singh, Sikh youth of 23 and Ramsagar student D. A. V. College, Cawnpore to two years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 19 of Arms Act.

The prosecution story was that on June 11, Sub-Inspector Syed Hassan on receipt of information that certain persons in illegal possession of fire-arms were watching a football match in Victoria Park, proceeded immediately to the spot and effected arrests of the accused recovering from their persons a revolver a black veil and a packet of powdered chillies. The accused while pleading not guilty put in the defence theory of planting of the revolver by one Parduman Singh but the evidence of the defence witness rendered the whole story, according to the Magistrate, unacceptable by stating Paraduman Singh who was alleged to have planted the revolver was a friend of the accused and arrested along with them. —A. P.

Found In Possession Of Revolver

NEW DELHI, July 26.

Enquiries at the police headquarters show that the name of the Bengali youth who was arrested last night is Haribandhu Samajdar. He was shadowed by a C.I.D. constable from Lahori Gate, last night, and taken into custody as he attempted to enter the Queen's Garden from the Clock Tower side.

Samajdar was on cycle, and when searched by the police had, it is reported, in his possession one five-chambered loaded revolver in addition to five cartridges. It is understood that he is also wanted in connection with some dacoity.

The arrested man did not offer any resistance.—A.P.

WOMEN SMUGGLERS

LAHORE, July 25.

Two Frontier women were sentenced by Syed Bashir Haider, city magistrate, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of possessing thirteen seers of contraband charas while coming from Peshawar to Lahore They were arrested at the Lahore railway station.—A.P.

BELGAUM SENTENCES

BELGAUM, July 25.

Mr. Kazi, first class magistrate of Belgaum Taluka, convicted to-day four volunteers of Dharwar district for raiding the Hubli Khadi Ashram, in Belgaum taluka which was taken possession of by Government and since then guarded by the police. He sentenced them each to thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700.

It is said that these along with four others who escaped arrest broke open the seal and tried to take possession of the Ashram on July 16.—A. P.

KOHALA BRIDGE

The Publicity Officer of Srinagar, Kashmir, wires:—"It is understood from the Punjab Government that the reconditioned Kohala Bridge will be tested on July 29, and will be opened for through traffic thereafter.—A. P.

OTTAWA MAGIC

Irish Bitterness Forgotten

OTTAWA, July 25.

What probably will be the most critical week of the Imperial Conference opened to-day with discussions between the British and individual Dominion delegations, at which the latter outlined the market advantages they hoped to secure. The delegates are finding the pressure of work so great that a 24-hour working day would hardly be sufficient to enable them to fulfil all their engagements.

Owing to preoccupying matters, the principal delegates have hitherto had no time to consult the host of non-official advisers and as a result some of the latter are feeling slightly aggrieved but it is realised that full use will be made of these experts knowledge as soon as the various committees get going.

Meanwhile, the relations between the British and Irish Free State delegates are intriguing political observers. A good example of this is provided by the "Ottawa Journal", which comments on the fact that Mr. Sean O'Kelly, the Vice-President of the Free State Government, who is regarded as an irreconcilable, meets Mr. Thomas and Lord Hailsham, in a spirit of friendliness, and that the three work together and dine together, sowing no trace of enmity or bitterness.—Reuter.

DOUMER'S ASSASSIN ON TRIAL

His Fate Hangs On The Evidence Of Mental Specialist

SPIDER AS COMPANION IN CELL

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—In the sombre Seine Assize Court, the trial opened of Gorgouloff the assasin of President Doumer.

The prisoner has already admitted the crime, and what the court has to settle is whether it was a desperate act of vengeance as the prosecution alleges, or an act of sheer insanity, as the defence will urge.

The assasin's fate thus hangs on the evidence of mental specialists, whose testimony will be the deciding factor as to whether he should go to the guillotine or to the asylum.—Reuter.

MODEL PRISONER

During the months awaiting his trial, Gorgouloff has been a model prisoner. He has developed a passion for spiders and spent hours studying in his cell. When his quarters were moved he took his favourite spider with him.

FULL OF HOPE: Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the British delegation to Ottawa, enjoying a joke with Lord Burghley, captain of the British Olympic team, on board "The Empire of Britain" in which both the delegation and the team embarked at Southampton for America on July 13.

LANCASHIRE MILLS IDLE

Nearly 20,000 Mill-Workers Down Tools

SEQUEL TO WAGE-CUT

LONDON, July 25.

Burnley was a city of idle mills to-day following the protest of between 15,000 to 20,000 mill-workers against the proposed wage reduction of 12 per cent.

Of the town's sixty mills only about ten, which have separate agreements, started work with full complements of weavers while a number of mills were completely idle.

Ugly scenes occurred when a number of women weavers tried to leave a mill. The demonstrators rushed them and one woman was knocked down.

Police cleared the demonstrators.

MORE NOTICES.

Nine weaving firms at West Houghton and Leigh, employing 5,000 hands, have decided to give a week's notice of wage reduction equal to 19d in the pound.

Simultaneously five manufacturers employing 2,000 hands in the fine cotton trade at Ramsbottom (which has hitherto been immune from trouble) have give a notice of a 12-1/2 per cent reduction in wages.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Should Sikh Member Withdraw His Resignation?

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 23.

The matter of the resignation of the Sikh representative on the Consultative Committee of the R. T. C. was debated at a meeting of the Sikh Independents' League Punjab held late yesterday evening.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved that after the resignations of the Liberals from the Consulatative Committee of the R. T. C. it was not become that a Sikh representative should remain on the Committee, but if Sardar Ujjal Sing considers it absolutely necessary in the Panthic interest to defer his resignation until the announcement of the communal award by the Government, he should immediately withdraw in case it is unsatisfactory to the Sikhs and their demands put forth by them unanimously from time to time.'"

Cawnpore Leader Arrested

CAWNPORE, July 26.

Mr. G. G. Jog, a prominent Congress worker, was served; with a notice under 4 (1) Emergency Powers Ordinance to quit Cawnpore a fortnight after his discharge from jail after serving his full term of imprisonment in connection with civil disobedience. He was arrested at his residence for defying the aforesaid notice which alleged that Mr. Jog's presence in Cawnpore was prejudicial to public safety.

Mr. Jog addressed a long letter to the District Magistrate half an hour before his arrest indicating his intention to defy the notice.—A.P.

CONGRESS RAIDERS

Two persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were arrested on Sunday when they are leading a procession with a view to take possession of the A. Ward Congress Committeee.

SAVANTVADI MURDER CASE

Two Accused To Hang

RATNAGIRI, July 25.

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday last by the Special Sessions Judge of Savantvadi convicting Dhondoo Khandu Mahar and 17 others on the charges of murder and abetment to murder and sentencing two of them to death and 16 others to transportation for life and to pay fines varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 75. The remaining 21 accused were found "not guilty" and were acquitted.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Laxman Gopal alias Dajisaheb Waradkar a big Landlord in the Sawantvadi State was murdered in coldblood on Feb. 18 last at the village of Padve, Savantwadi State, where he had gone along with his servant, a bailiff and four police constables for execution of an ejectment warrant. The accused villagers were then arrested in connection with the said murder and after a preliminary trial by the First Class Magistrate of Savantwadi, were committed to the sessions for trial.—A.P.

THE LLOYD "BOMB"

Trial Of Practical Jokers

LONDON, July 25.

Sinisters looking objects, which the magistrates handled gingerly, figured in a Whitehaven case in which two brothers, Maurice and Basil Davenport, sons of an ex-Mayor of Macclesfield, were summoned in connection with the "bomb" discovered when Lord Lloyd was presenting prizes on June 18 at St. Bees School.

The dangerous-looking court exhibits were harmless fire-works.

Counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions said that the defence would probably say that the affair was a practical joke but there was a great danger from fire alone.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN ELECTIONS

BUCHAREST, July 25.

The first results of the Senate elections have equally favoured the Government as the election to the Chamber. Sixty-nine of the Government party candidates have been returned from 71 constituencies where the results have been declared.

There are 170 constituencies.—Reuter.

TRAP FOR ALLEGED BRIBE-TAKER

Marked Notes Trick

LAHORE, July 25.

Qazi Abdul Latif, office superintendent of the Lahore Municipality, was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of accepting a bribe of Rs. 50.

It is alleged that following the receipt of complaints a raiding party was formed.

Currency notes to the value of Rs. 50 after being duly signed by a magistrate were given to a person of whom the superintendent is alleged to have asked for a bribe. The raiding party lay in wait while the person went to the superintendent's office and offered him the notes which the superintendent it is stated, put in his pocket.

The raiding party immediately searched the person of the superintendent and finding the signed notes took him into custody.

The statement of the accused was recorded. He said that as the man was inimical to him he put the notes in his pocket against his wishes.—A.P.

CONGRESS HOUSE "RAID"

Youths Sent To Jail

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two Hindu lads, aged 18 and 17 respectively, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. 1 N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Court, this morning.

The accused were arrested on Sunday evening for taking part in the "raid" on "Congress House" and charged under Section 17(1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act yesterday.

As they appeared to be juvenile they were ordered to be sent to the police for the ascertaining of their ages.

The case was heard to-day and the accused were convicted and sentenced as above.

MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The cotton market and cloth market and some other markets of the city remained closed to-day.

CONVERSION SCHEME

Successful Progress

LONDON, July 26.

The successful progress of the war loan conversion scheme caused a fresh rush to buy British Government securities on the Stock Exchange, the old three-and-half per cent conversion loan especially spurting to the record price of 100-1/8.

On the Baltic Exchange wheat further strengthened on buying by millers and speculative purchases induced by higher overseas markets.

Absence of demand caused the price of copper to fall again to a new low record.

On the huge number of applications handled by the Bank of England since the launching of the conversion scheme, the holders of only £2 in every £100 have made a request for redemption instead of conversion. This indication of the great success of the scheme was given by Major Walter Elliot, (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), speaking at a luncheon in London. He said that the number of holdings in the loan totalled 2,600,000. The assents to the conversion hitherto numbered 1,587,000 and the dissents to 115,000. In term of the money handled to date the dissents amounted to two per cent. The one thousand million mark in the conversation had already been triumphantly passed.

A message was read from Mr. MacDonald declaring that the response to the scheme showed that the nation was behind the Government.—Reuter.

WILLINGDON STATUE.

Attempt To Deface

MADRAS, July 25.

Two volunteers were arrested at noon to-day for attempting to deface the Lord Willingdon Statue on Mount Road. The arrested volunteers were taken to the Commissioner's office, where they are being detained.—A. P.

LAWYERS WARNED

KARACHI, July 25.

Five lawyers, who convened a meeting to protest against the ordinance on July 17, placed their point of view before the Chief Commissioner this evening. The Chief Commissioner is reported to have warned the lawyers against their assisting the Congress directly or indirectly in future.—A. P.

INDIAN GIRL'S SUCCESS

LONDON, July 25.

Barochi Bahadurji, granddaughter of Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, has graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in second class with honours from the University College. She is the first Indian woman to achieve this.—Reuter.

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